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EFFORT TO BOOST CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGAINST 1925 PROTOCOL

LD161221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 5

[V. Sukhoy article under the rubric "International Notes": "In the Pentagon's Chemical Cookhouse"]

[Text] At the present time NATO circles are devoting a great deal of attention to chemical weapons. In an interview with the British newspaper THE TIMES U.S. General B. Rodgers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, called for the speediest creation of modern chemical ammunition and for not only the U.S. but also NATO armies to be equipped with them. The "joint development of chemical weapons" was also discussed during the recent talks in London between U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher. This question was also broached at a session of the North Atlantic bloc's Nuclear Planning Group in Bodo (Norway).

All this is taking place against the background of the work actively underway in the United States to organize production of new types of chemical weapons. At the beginning of this year the U.S. war department asked Congress for $185 million in order to increase the potential of chemical warfare weapons, $85 million of which is for "scientific research." This sum is expected to be allocated for the next fiscal year. According to figures in the magazine NEWSWEEK, a total of $1.3 billion is to be spent over the next 5 years on the development of a new generation of chemical weapons.

U.S. military supply depots are already overflowing with artillery shells filled with lethal chemicals. During years of storage poisonous suffocating and blistering substances have leaked from some shells. In order to avoid disasters some chemical ammunition storage facilities are having to be mothballed, while the most dangerous are "buried" underground. In neither case, however, is there any guarantee that the poisonous chemicals will not get into the atmosphere. This has happened once already. A wind blowing from the direction of the Dugway military proving ground (Utah) carried highly poisonous substances to nearby pastureland. Progressive public circles demanded an immediate halt to the testing and production of chemical weapons.

The protests seemed to have had an impact. Indeed, for almost 10 years the United States adopted no long-term programs for expanding its chemical weapons arsenals. But, according to a New York TIMES report, laboratory work on the improvement and development of new types of chemical and bacteriological warfare agents did not stop. And so research on the development of so-called binary shells is now almost complete.

The U.S. Department of the Army smugly states that "binary chemical shells are the last word in the sphere of mass-destruction weapons." The constituents of the "binary" shells are not dangerous in themselves and are usually harmless to humans. Many of them are even widely used in the civilian chemical industry. But once they are mixed on explosion these constituents form nerve gases.

While expatiating about "defending the United States from other countries" in the sphere of chemical weapons the U.S. military circles are planning to build enterprises for the development and production of new types of chemical arms. Speaking at congressional hearings, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense P. Fliakas reported that the construction of an experimental enterprise for the production of "binary" chemicals in Pine Bluff (Arkansas) is in full swing and that various items of equipment are urgently being bought in order to equip it. According to some reports, this enterprise will later be turned into a major chemical center for the production of military products worth an average of $150 million a year.

An army chemical school has even been set up in Fort McClellan (Alabama) in order to check these products "in action" and to train "specialists."

I would remind you that the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which bears the signature of the United States, prohibits the use of chemical warfare weapons. It is also well known that most countries in the world community have advocated a ban on chemical weapons, with the result that bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks on this question were begun in 1978.

It would appear, however, that the U.S. military has its own ideas on this score. According to the New York TIMES one Pentagon expert on chemical warfare weapons said cynically that "no ban on the use of chemical weapons will work since they are extremely effective and easy to produce and to use, and it is also easy to conceal the signs that they have been used."

NUCLEAR ARMS TEST BAN TALKS HELD IN GENEVA

LD161548 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 16, TASS--Delegations of the USSR, the U.S. and Great Britain met here today at the talks to draft the treaty on complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE MEETS

LD170738 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 17, TASS--A session of the special committee for the world disarmament conference opened here. The idea of holding such a conference was advanced by the Soviet Union some time back. The debate that started at the session shows that the proposal to convene an authoritative forum to discuss disarmament problems has aroused broad international support.

"The community of nations realizes the urgent need to take effective measures against the arms race, and for disarmament," said Dimiter Kostov, representative of Bulgaria. "Socialist countries have put forward a new program of important initiatives formulated in the final declaration of the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. This document reflects the approach of the countries of the socialist community to complex problems of disarmament and international security, and this has a direct bearing on the work of our committee."

Sri Lanka delegate Balasubramaniam has been elected chairman of the committee. Poland's permanent representative at the United Nations, Frelek, has been elected deputy chairman.

REPORTAGE ON 16 JUNE PARLIAMENTARIAN'S MEETING IN MINSK

Shitikov on Meeting's Significance

LD141542 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] In Minsk, the capital of Soviet Belorussia, MP's gather on Monday from the member nations of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Here is a statement made to Radio Moscow by the leader of the Soviet delegation, the speaker of one of the houses of the Soviet parliament, Aleksey Shitikov: [Begin Shitikov recording in Russian, fading into English report]

Aleksey Shitikov says such meetings of MP's are regular and are held to discuss pressing problems of promoting peace and international cooperation. This meeting of MP's is special because it is held in the year of the 25th jubilee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. A jubilee session of the defensive organization's Political Consultative Committee was held recently in the Polish capital. It reaffirmed the consistent peace-oriented highly popular nature of the foreign policies of the nations in the socialist community. The aggressive NATO course is countered with a sweeping program of actions to avert another war, to further reduce tensions, and maintain peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Aleksey Shitikov singled out the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty Organization countries to hold a world summit to consider key issues of international life. The declaration issued by the jubilee Warsaw session stressed the importance of an agreement on medium-range nuclear (?weapons). Talks on this major issue are possible if NATO rescinds its decision to build and deploy in West Europe new types of American nuclear missiles, or at least suspend action on that decision.

The socialist countries stand for strict observance of all the stipulations of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. They want thorough preparations to be made for the Madrid meeting of the countries that signed the act, and they press for speeding up the preparation of a conference on a relaxation of military tension and on disarmament in Europe. The constructive realistic proposals of the Warsaw Treaty Organization countries have produced a wide response around the world. The parliaments with their great responsibility for the destinies of the world should play an important role in carrying out the proposals.

Aleksey Shitikov felt certain that the meetings of MP's from East European socialist countries in Minsk will help to step up the struggle of parliaments and their members to further reduce tension and to promote international security.

Representatives Meet

LD162310 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Minsk, June 16, TASS--The intensification of the struggle of parliaments and parliamentarians for the further deepening of detente, strengthening security, promoting disarmament and developing just cooperation between states are discussed by representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw-Treaty states. The meeting which began today in the Belorussian Capital of Minsk, in the Soviet Union, is attended by delegates from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union.

During the days of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, said the leader of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the Soviet of the Union--one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet (the Soviet parliament)--Aleksey Shitikov, the leaders of our states demonstrated again, at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the unchanging adherence of our fraternal union to the policy of peace and international security. The meeting adopted unanimously a number of documents of great political importance, containing a broad program of action, whose implementation will provide a new impetus to the development of detente. These aims are also served by such important new initiative, as the proposal to convene in the near future a summit meeting of the state leaders of all parts of the world, who would find ways of eliminating the world hotbeds of tension and preventing war.

Aleksey Shitikov also noted that the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the development of the national liberation movements, the growth of the international communist movement and the strengthening of the forces working for detente and peace are disliked by the most reactionary quarters in the Western countries, and primarily the United States.

At the same time Washington is impudently making claims to world domination and is trying to dictate and impose its will on other peoples using all means available, including arms.

The counter-attack against detente did not begin only yesterday. It is two years ago now that the NATO countries in Washington in May 1978 decided to start a new spiral in the arms race and adopted a policy of the speedy rearmament of their armies. But most dangerous for peace and detente proved to be the NATO decision, adopted in December 1979, to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In this connection, Aleksey Shitikov noted that if NATO scraps its decision or at least postpones its implementation, talks could be begun on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Parliamentarians from Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria said that the fraternal union of the Warsaw-Treaty countries secures peaceful conditions for socialist and communist construction. It was also stressed that in the conditions of the difficult international situation special responsibility is borne by the socialist countries. They are called upon to be always in the vanguard of progressive and anti-imperialist forces to secure the policy of detente, cooperation and peace. It was also noted that the creation by imperialists of ever-new conflicts and the deterioration of tension are the manifestations of the deepening general crisis of capitalism.

The attempts by extreme imperialist forces to achieve military superiority manifest themselves in the postponement by the United States of the ratification of SALT II treaty and the suspension of other negotiations aimed at curbing the arms race, the delegates said at the meeting.

The meeting of parliamentarians continues.

Masherov Receives Delegates

LD162312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, received the heads of parliamentary delegations of the Warsaw Pact states today. He talked about the contribution made by the working people of the republic to the struggle to realize the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and about the prospects for the development of the national economy.

34TH CEMA SESSION TO OPEN IN PRAGUE 17 JUNE

Kosygin Leads Delegation

LD161848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Soviet delegation headed by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Prague today. It will take part in the 34th CEMA session. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy USSR chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Strougal Opens Session

LD170810 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Prague, June 17, TASS--The participants in the 34th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will discuss the results and prospects of the development and deepening of cooperation among CMEA member-countries on the basis of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. The session held at the level of heads of governments began its work in the capital of Czechoslovakia today. It was opened by the prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal.

CEMA MEETING DISCUSSES NUCLEAR REACTOR COOPERATION

LD161320 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The socialist countries are making plans for joint production of fast neutron breeder reactors. Cooperation in this sphere is the subject of a meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in Gradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia. The meeting is devoted to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The plans involve the construction of 1.6 million kilowatt reactors which will later reach 3 million kilowatts. Fast neutron reactors require one-fiftieth of the fuel consumed by ordinary reactors. Atomic power plants functioning in the socialist countries are very reliable. Not a single accident has been recorded in their work so far.

REPORTS ON CEMA STANDING COMMISSION MEETINGS

LD151315 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Prague, June 15, TASS--A final protocol has been signed at the close of the session of the CMEA Standing Commission on Engineering, held in the city of Brno. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia took part in the session. The commission discussed the tasks of implementing long-term purpose-oriented cooperation programs. More than 100 agreements were prepared on specialization of production, scientific and technical cooperation covering most important types of machinetools and equipment for the fuel and energy industry, transport, agriculture, food industry and engineering. Several agreements were signed in the field of specialization and cooperation in the production of general-purpose and automatic machinetools.

The session of the CMEA Standing Commission on the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes came to a close in the town of Gradec-Kralove. It was attended by delegations from CMEA countries Yugoslavia, as well as by representatives of several international organizations.

Agreements were signed on cooperation of the CMEA member-states in implementing the long-term purpose-oriented program in the field of nuclear power engineering. The session participants agreed to continue research in the field of nuclear physics and concluded several bilateral agreements on cooperation between atomic energy commissions of individual CMEA member states.

CEMA ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN DUBROVNIK

LD152012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1437 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 June, TASS--A routine session of the Council for Matters of Protection and Improvement of the Environment under the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation has taken place in Dubrovnik. Its participants examined a draft plan for the council's work for 1981-1985, which provides for further coordination in the activities of the CEMA member-countries or nature protection and improvement of the population's living and working conditions.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL BUREAU ENDS MEETING

LD141402 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 14, TASS--A conference of the Socialist International Bureau ended here, attended by some 100 socialist and social-democratic leaders from almost 30 West European, Latin American and Asian countries. They discussed a wide range of international issues, including East-West relations, preparations for the coming Socialist International congress due to be held this autumn, and others.

The final communique expressed concern over the deteriorating international situation and continued arms race. They stressed the need to activate efforts and contacts aimed at keeping up the East-West dialogue, restricting the arms race and preventing a confrontation. The communique includes an appeal to ratify the SALT II treaty.

The socialist International bureau welcomed the visit to Moscow later this summer by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as a step to help reduce tensions.

The agenda of the conference and its discussion show that Socialist International leaders which include many Western state leaders tend to display their relative independence of and even critical attitude to the current U.S. administration's policies in their assessment of some pressing problems of the present times. Stressing that a number of Latin American countries were violating human rights flagrantly, Socialist International leaders appealed to the United States to change its policy in regard to the most ominous military regimes in that part of the world.

The Socialist International Bureau expressed its deep concern over violent suppressions of protest in South Korea and demanded that opposition leaders in that country should be released. The Socialist International again condemned the apartheid policy by the South African racialist regime.

EAST EUROPEAN LEADERS COMMENT ON PACT INITIATIVES

Fischer Interview

LD161401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Report on TASS correspondent interview with GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer: "Following a Well-Tried Course"]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 10 June--The socialist community countries have again set an example of service to the ideals of peace and detente and to the interests of all the world's peoples. This is vividly confirmed by the proposals put forward at the conference of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee which serve as a reliable guarantee of world peace, GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer told a TASS correspondent. The fraternal states' initiatives, designed to reduce tension in the world, are particularly topical at this time when there is a need to remove the obstacles erected by the enemies of detente in the way of dialogue between two different social systems on urgent topical questions.

The Warsaw Pact's proposal on the holding in the near future a top-level meeting between the leaders of states of all regions of the world serves this aim, the minister said. There is now an acute need for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and for the realization of other important measures for ending the arms race, for limiting arms and for effective disarmament.

The serious worsening of the international situation brooks no delay in resolving all these vitally important questions. Following a course of intensifying confrontation and building up arms, aggressive NATO circles are trying to prevent further progress of detente and to cancel out everything positive which has been done in this sphere. NATO's program for an accelerated arms buildup and the North Atlantic bloc's decision to build and deploy new types of U.S. nuclear missile weaponry in Western Europe are causing perceptible harm to the cause of peace and to the development of international cooperation.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Comments

LD121532 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Budapest, June 12, TASS--The results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states have shown that in conditions of the present-day complication of the international situation, the countries of the socialist community are realistically evaluating the situation in the world and making every effort for eliminating the causes of tensions, a TASS correspondent was told by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

The fraternal socialist countries, he said, have reiterated their profound responsibility for mankind's destiny and again put forward constructive initiatives, which are called to carry on the cause of detente and disarmament. An inestimable contribution to an improvement of the international situation can be made by a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe that would help outline specific steps in this field. These initiatives of the socialist states show their readiness for an East-West dialogue on the burning problems of the present, for talks on the limitation of nuclear missiles.

The whole foreign policy activity of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, he said, is evidence of their striving for peace, for strengthening and developing detente and disarmament. They counterpose against NATO's dangerous course a broad programme of actions designed to eliminate the threat of a new cold war, to build the confidence and mutual understanding in international relations, to direct the course of events into a peaceful channel.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD132226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 13 Jun 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, TASS commentator Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov and Soviet Ambassador to Western Samoa Vsevolod Nikolayevich Sofinskiy]

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] A large batch of letters in today's mailbag is devoted to the theme of Soviet-American relations in most varied aspects, but the main question concerning the authors of these letters is that of when the exacerbation of the international situation and the worsening of Soviet-American relations began, and a retreat from the policy of detente toward cold war become noticeable. Letters on this come from, among others, (Yevelina Volchok) of Kharkov, (Polnezhev) of Nalchik, (Petr Pavlovich Nikitin) of Udomlya in Kalininskaya Oblast, and many, many others. I have asked international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, a regular participant in the "International Situation--Questions and Answers Program," to reply to these questions. Please begin, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Strained Soviet-U.S. Relations

[Anichkin] This is not an easy question, it must be said, and there cannot be one single answer to it. However, the main points in determining the reasons for the worsening of the situation in international relations must be the facts. In Washington recently, they have been saying, as a rule, that the events in Afghanistan, the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet forces into that country, became the primary reason for the emergence of international tension. One can often hear it asserted there that this act represents a threat to peace and even to the national interests of the United States.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, one can well understand that they are discontented in Washington about the entry of the limited contingent of Soviet forces into Afghanistan, and it is quite possible that the explanations of the reasons for taking this decision do not seem convincing enough there.

[Anichkin] This may be so, but the point, it seems to me, lies elsewhere: does the situation correspond to the responses of the U.S. leaders? What actual U.S. national interests are affected by the temporary presence of the Soviet forces? And can one justify Washington's actions, which have brought the world to the brink of a return to the cold war? Here one must consider the facts of the quite recent past. Washington's actions, its foreign policy principles, have led to an increasingly apparent shift to the foreground of the policy of confrontation, while the elements of cooperation are pushed into the background.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, this took place long before the Afghan events, did it not?

[Anichkin] Yes, a little over 2 years ago the American President, in his well-known speech at Wake Forest, set out a program, which shows the transfer of the center of gravity from the previously proclaimed line of safeguarding national interests by means of negotiations and the intensification of detente, to a course of military preparations and whipping up tension. Soon after that, at the NATO session in Washington, under quite blatant pressure from the United States, a long-term program, unprecedented in scale, for building up the bloc's military might, was adopted. This included strengthening the armed forces in the so-called front line areas, and all this was provided for, regardless of the development of events in the world arena.

To justify such decisions the myth of the Soviet military threat was insistently put about by the propaganda media. Evil intentions were ascribed to the Soviet Union, on the basis of its capabilities. However, in doing this, they always passed over in silence the fact that this is a defense potential, and it is intended exclusively for the defense of our own frontiers.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, how else was the curtailment of the elements of cooperation with the Soviet Union expressed?

[Anichkin] Long before the Afghan events, the United States repudiated the joint Soviet-American statement on the Near East, in which particular attention was paid to the principles of a peaceful settlement on the basis of taking account of the interests of the Palestinian people and all the countries of that region. Instead of a comprehensive settlement, the United States set out on the road of separate deals, as a result of which the solution of the Near East problem was pushed into a blind alley. And this means the continuation and even exacerbation of tension in that region. All this involves the threat of new armed conflicts.

Again, long before the Afghan events, the United States unilaterally broke off the Soviet-American talks on mutual limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean, and since then has refused to resume them. It has now become quite clear why this was done. A stake was put on a policy of force in the Indian Ocean region, and now, in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, there are three aircraft carriers and support ships, comprising a whole fleet.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, one may also include in this category of events the cessation of the talks on arms sales.

[Anichkin] Quite so. The United States abandoned indefinitely the Soviet-American talks on limitation of the international arms sales and arms deliveries without any explanation. References to the Afghan events in this case do not stand up to criticism. The talks were broken off before those events. Everything indicates that the United States wanted a free hand in the arms trade and in delivering arms to its political clients.

Here is another point which can be added. Last fall, as you remember, a propaganda hysteria developed concerning the presence of Soviet personnel in Cuba, though they had been there for many years on the basis of the agreement by which the so-called Cuban crisis at the beginning of the sixties was ended. In circumstances of whipping up anti-Soviet feeling, as the American press reported, the President issued a directive which in effect called for halting talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament questions. Surely this is a proof of the continuation of a policy directed toward the curtailment of cooperation and transition to confrontation.

NATO Missile Decision

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what were the arguments put forward by the United States for the NATO decision to produce and deploy medium-range missiles in West Europe.

[Anichkin] Washington really only had one argument: It was allegedly necessary for the West European allies of the United States to improve their armaments, since the Soviet Union had introduced what they call the SS-20 missiles. It should be said that the introduction of the new generation of Soviet missiles, the quality of which had not changed since the early fifties, did not upset the balance of forces which exists in Europe and was recognized by all parties.

In order to intimidate the Europeans, Washington set out to prove that the United States would allegedly be unable to provide a nuclear umbrella for them, since the SALT II treaty would deprive it of this possibility, and for this reason the Europeans would have to base the new American missile weapons on their territory. What does all this mean? The implementation of the NATO decision on the medium-range missiles could allow the United States to get around the SALT II treaty and thus give it the opportunity to obtain military superiority. The cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles, to which we are referring, could reach the territory of the Soviet Union, whereas the operational radius of the SS-20 missiles does not extend to the United States. One should add to this that the delivery time is also considerably reduced. This represents a strategic advantage.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it is well known that the NATO decision was taken before the Afghan events. It was this decision which led to the poisoning of the international atmosphere, the whipping up of tension: It threatens a new round in the arms race without any prospect of strengthening the security of the peoples.

SALT II Ratification

[Anichkin] They are now saying in Washington that were it not for the Afghan events, the Senate would ratify the SALT II treaty, that is, there would be enough senators' votes available for this purpose. In our view, this is not quite the case. In any case, the facts indicate something different. The Senate took its time about beginning discussing the treaty, and by the end of last year, according to various assessments, the necessary majority could not have been secured, although the administration was trying to buy off the opponents of the treaty with a new program for the arms race and increased military expenditure. Furthermore, the Senate decided to postpone discussion of the treaty until 1980, and many people then came to have well-founded doubts as to whether, in the year of a presidential election, the ratification process could be completed.

[Kosovan] Excuse me, Oleg Nikolayevich, but a presidential election campaign is not the best of times for making major foreign policy decisions, is it?

[Anichkin] Quite so. For instance, this was the case in 1976, when the SALT II treaty was ready for signing, but the administration of that time, a Republican one, was afraid to take this step, fearing it would lose the election. But perhaps it was for this very reason that the Republican presidential candidate was defeated on that occasion. In brief, there is now talk in Washington to the effect that there is no hurry about ratification. The political situation is not now favorable for it, but it was not before, and there is no confidence that any improvement will take place after the presidential election. But the treaty is necessary to both parties right now, regardless of whether the relations between America and the Soviet Union are good or bad. This has been stated more than once by American statesmen themselves. It is not ruled out that new talks might be needed about certain points in the treaty. If the treaty came into force, next year there would be a reduction in the ceiling of quantities of means of delivery. Besides this, next year the protocol on cruise missiles expires.

Attempts by the United States to reach an understanding that both sides will adhere to their obligations under the treaty as if it were in force are not serious, to say the least. It is hard to understand how one can have obligations in operation on the basis of a treaty which has not come into effect. Furthermore, what guarantee is there that the United States would observe its obligations?

[Kosovan] It would appear that the overcoming of the crisis in international relations should be based on the normalization of Soviet-American relations.

[Anichkin] To a considerable degree. In this connection, I would like to quote from a speech by Cyrus Vance, the former secretary of state. He says: We must not only preserve the global military balance, but also the balance of political relations with the Soviet Union. In the coming years, the USSR and the United States face still harder work in avoiding very serious confrontations. The way we build our relations with the Soviet Union could be the most serious test of the maturity of our way of thinking, of our sober understanding of our real interests and our capability to provide leadership. In our approach to relations with Moscow, Vance continued, we cannot permit ourselves wild zigzags or hysteria. One must say that this is a very, very sensible assessment.

U.S. Election Campaign

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. I should like to touch on another aspect of the U.S. election campaign mentioned by Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin in his comment and to say something about the so-called Anderson phenomenon. Incidentally, we have received a question on this from (Aleksandr Solomonovich Epshteyn) from the town of Novokuznetsk. Initially, as you well know, Anderson campaigned in the primaries as a Republican Party candidate. He was not popular. It was then that Anderson decided to stand as an independent and became very well-known. In the past, Anderson was for a long time a member of the House of Representatives from a district in Illinois. Time was when he held extremely rightist views. However, they changed sharply after the events of 1968. This was preceded by the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy. The United States was at the time, as you well know, gripped by racial conflicts. Anderson was shaken, and, according to the weekly TIME magazine, he pondered for the first time on the depth of the social ferment within the country. Anderson counts on success in the presidential election on the basis of just one supposition: We live in a strange time, he says, when the most diverse and unusual currents are to be observed and that is why I have a chance of success. He draws large audiences at meetings, and gets quite a lot of money from different sources, and it must be said that Anderson benefits from the phenomenon that more than 35 percent of American voters call themselves uncommitted, and the figure goes up from election to election.

The appearance of an independent candidate in the election arena is a source of equal concern for Democratics and Republicans. Anderson can take votes away from both candidates. This factor could prove decisive, since neither of the two candidates--the Democrat Carter, and the Republican Reagan--has a decisive advantage.

Spain, NATO Relations

You are listening to "International Situation--Questions and Answers." The problem of Spain and NATO was again spotlighted a few days ago. In particular, this is said in his letter by Comrade (Dmitriyev) from Moscow. [Rodriguez] Sahagun, the Spanish defense minister, was directly responsible for this. Speaking at a press conference in Alicante Province, he openly and unreservedly advocated the country's joining the North Atlantic bloc. No other member of the present Suarez government has permitted himself similar statements on an issue regarded as delicate in Spain, although it is well-known that the ruling party, the Union of the Democratic Center, supports in principle the idea of involvement of NATO. Official Madrid has hitherto held a cautious, wait-and-see position. As Prime Minister Suarez himself has declared, his cabinet does not regard Spain's entry into NATO as a pressing problem and does not intend to force a decision. Such a position by the government is first and foremost determined by the fact that the forces of the left are decisively against the country's membership in the Western military alliance. Thus, the cabinet is reluctant to opt for a head-on clash with these forces. After all, the leftwing opposition has considerable influence among the masses and is a force to be reckoned with in parliament.

The anti-NATO arguments of the leading opposition parties--the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party--are cogent and convincing. They find understanding and backing among the people. The communists and socialists stress that noninvolvement in military blocs corresponds with Spain's national interests. Above all, it enables an independent foreign policy, aimed at the relaxation of tension and the maintenance of peace, to be pursued, as well as releases the country from the inordinate military spending which it would have to contribute as a member of NATO. In addition, and this is a very serious argument, Spain's entry into the North Atlantic bloc would upset the strategic balance of forces in Europe, and complicate the situation in the continent. All this cannot but be reckoned with by Spain's ruling circles. However, the United States and the NATO chiefs, which strive to hitch the kingdom in the Pyrenean Peninsula to NATO's military chariot, are putting pressure on Madrid. Acting chiefly behind the scenes, they are doing all they can to urge the Suarez cabinet to adopt a decision on entry into the military bloc. As the Spanish press indicates, Spain's top armed forces leadership is the most susceptable to this pressure. Thus, it comes as no surprise that the first member of the government to have taken upon himself the, let us say outright, unseemly role of apologist for the country's joining of NATO was Rodriguez Sahagun, the defense minister. It is not quite clear yet whether he was speaking on behalf of the government, or just on behalf of the armed forces leadership. Nevertheless, certain observers view his speech as the first salvo in the propaganda campaign of Spain's NATO supporters.

LEBANESE, SRI LANKAN TU OFFICIALS CONDEMN ISLAMABAD RESOLUTION

ID131459 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 3

[Correspondent B. Stoplovskiy interview with Lebanese, Sri Lankan trade union officials: "Fitting Refutation"]

[Text] Prague, June--As is well known the latest session of the Islamic Conference Organization was held in Islamabad recently. Alongside the positive decisions taken by representatives of the Muslim world whose decisions resolutely condemned the U.S. imperialist policy with respect to Iran and Israel's continuing occupation of Arab lands, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, the reactionary Muslim circles succeeded in pushing through a resolution on the so-called "Afghan issue." It is couched in an extremely hostile tone with regard to the government and people of Afghanistan. That is precisely why in many states the position of the Muslim reaction arouses profound dissatisfaction. Here is the opinion of some eminent public figures voiced during a talk with TRUD correspondent B. Stoplovskiy in connection with the Islamic Conference Organization session in Islamabad.

Ilyas al-Hadr, chairman of the Lebanese National Federation of Trade Union Workers and Employees:

The trade unions, like all our country's progressive forces, resolutely condemn the malicious slander campaign mounted against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union by the most aggressive circles of imperialism and primarily U.S. imperialism together with its accomplices from the reactionary Muslim circles. This campaign is obviously aimed at using the artificial fueling of the so-called "Afghan issue" to distract world public attention from the aggressive policy of the imperialist powers themselves in the Near and Middle East region and other parts of the world and at hindering the progressive transformation in Afghanistan since the overthrow of Amin's clique.

But revolutionary Afghanistan is not alone. It has loyal, true allies and friends. On the Afghan people's side is the Soviet Union the friend of all peoples defending freedom and independence.

In coming to Afghanistan's assistance at a difficult time for that country the soviet is helping to thwart the plot of imperialism and reaction against this country aimed at dragging it--especially since imperialism's loss of Iran--into their orbit.

Those people who, at the Islamic Conference Organization session in Islamabad, shed crocodile tears over "the fate of Islam" in connection with the events in Afghanistan were blatantly acting in the role of the tool of foreign imperialist forces--the very forces which oppress the Islamic peoples and which do not want to lift a finger to prevent, for instance, the Israeli occupiers' outrages against the holy monuments of Islam in Jerusalem.

For our part we wholly support the Afghanistan Government and people in their struggle against the external threat and fully approve the fraternal aid rendered to them by the Soviet Union.

(S. Alavi Movlana), deputy general secretary of the Sri Lanka Independent Federation of Trade Unions:

Our country's working class firmly stands on the side of all working people and all peoples who, like the people of Afghanistan, are resolutely rebuffing the intrigues of imperialism and reaction. The slander campaign which is being conducted in the West, and **not just** the West, against the government and people of Afghanistan is a continuation of the attempts to prevent the revolutionary people from building a new life. Initially the dictator Amin was used for this purpose and then imperialism and reaction resorted to direct armed outside intervention in the country's internal affairs. After all it is no secret that the gangs of counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries armed with U.S. and Chinese weapons are still invading Afghanistan from Pakistani territory, killing people, destroying houses and roads, trying to intimidate simple Afghan people by terror and force them to oppose their lawful government. That is why we approve the internationalist aid rendered to the Afghan people by the USSR.

The reactionary Muslim circles' attempts to present both the cutthroat mercenaries and the forces standing behind them in the role of some "defenders of Islam" are fundamentally unsound. And the attacks against Afghanistan and its government and people heard in Islamabad at the Islamic Conference Organization session can provoke nothing but condemnation.

Personally I am convinced that their rallying in the struggle against the common enemy--imperialism and reaction--and the consolidation of their combat alliance with the peoples of the fraternal socialist community countries would accord with the fundamental interests of all Muslim peoples. The recent proposals by the Afghan Government for the normalization of relations with the neighboring states of Pakistan and Iran also accord with their interests, in my view.

I took part in the 22d session of the WFTU Bureau in Cotonou (Benin) at the end of May. We unanimously voiced our solidarity with the people of Afghanistan and expressed ourselves in support of the struggle of the people of Iran against U.S. imperialism and its allies and the Arab peoples' struggle against the Israeli aggressors. I am sure that we thereby expressed the opinion of the entire progressive trade union movement and all working people.

FURTHER REPORTS ON OUTCOME OF ALGIERS OPEC MEETING

LD111212 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Algiers, June 11, TASS--The 57th OPEC session ended here on Tuesday. The session was attended by delegation of 13 member countries.

The session passed the decision on raising the base price of oil within the OPEC framework from 28 to 32 dollars per barrel. This has been stated upon the end of the session by the Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar. Every OPEC member-country will set on its own the date for the price rise, but not later than by July.

The decision to reduce OPEC petroleum production down to 26.5 million barrels per day was taken at the session. (Petroleum production now is approximately 28 million barrels per day). This decision was taken since Western countries excessively increase import and consumption of oil, preserving their own fuel resources intact.

OPEC is now the force that is able to put an end to extravagance in the sphere of energy, said OPEC General Secretary Rene Ortis in an interview to the Algerian newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH. I believe, he said, that OPEC possesses economic and political possibilities to bring down oil and gas consumption to a more feasible level and can play the leading role among the petroleum producing countries, declaring against squandering it. He pointed out that Western countries, specifically the United States, took 2,000 million barrels of oil from the OPEC member-countries in 1978, thus increasing oil consumption twice as compared with 1974 whereas they preserved their own stocks. We should not forget, he stressed, that the United States has considerable energy resources such as oil, gas, coal, atomic energy. Therefore we are convinced that the problem of preservation of the energy resources requires firm decisions from the OPEC member countries.

In conclusion, he emphasized the important role of the special OPEC fund, instituted for giving aid in energy resources to developing countries.

OPEC's 'Anti-Imperialist' Orientation

LD131555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Vladimirov report: "OPEC Fixes New Prices"]

[Text] Algiers, 11 June--An OPEC conference has ended here. The conference participants decided to fix the official price for oil sold by OPEC countries at $32 a barrel (a barrel is equivalent to 159 liters). The price can be increased by no more than $5 depending on the quality of the oil.

In a joint communique the participants in the Algiers meeting expressed readiness to strive to bring prices for gas extracted by their countries into line with liquid fuel prices. The conference decided to study the possibility of creating a higher educational institution to train cadres from other developing countries under OPEC auspices and financed by OPEC.

At the conference there was sharp criticism of the tactics of Western powers which are creating excessive oil stocks and carrying out machinations in reselling that raw material. Iranian Minister of Petroleum Mo'infar announced that the OPEC countries have decided to reduce total oil extraction from 28 million to 26.5 million barrels a day. This will make it possible to eliminate the oil surplus on the world market, which allows Western countries, above all the United States, to blackmail the oil-extracting countries and dictate their own terms.

Thus OPEC's anti-imperialist orientation was demonstrated in Algiers. Controlling 80 percent of reserves, 64 percent of extraction and 90 percent of exports of "black gold" in the capitalist world, OPEC now represents a force with which Western imperialist powers have to reckon.

CAMP DAVID USED TO SHUT 'ALL OTHER STATES' OUT OF MIDEAST

LD161331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 4

[A. Petrov article: "Camp David Policy Deadlock"]

[Text] No political commodity has ever been advertised in the United States as profusely and on such a scale--using all channels and means of influencing people's minds--as the Camp David separate deal. The things its creators promised--the opening of a "new era of peace and cooperation" in the Near East, virtual fraternization between peoples, and an "era of economic and social prosperity" whose fruits would soon be felt by all mankind. While the actual participants in the deception that was played out posed as heroes and did not merely expect but even demanded applause and other tokens of approval and delight from all quarters.

Twenty months have passed since then. The so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel has been signed. Israeli troops have been withdrawn from part of the Sinai Desert. An exchange of embassies has taken place between Egypt and Israel. But peace has not come to the Near East, nor could it have come, for its main problems remain unsolved--the withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab territories they occupied in 1967, safeguarding the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and to create their own state, safeguarding the right of all the region's states to secure existence and development.

Camp David disregards or, it would be more correct to say, slights the Palestinians' legitimate demands and rights. Israel's present leadership openly declares that it does not recognize the Palestinians as a people at all and regards the lands on which they live as age-old Israeli territory. Camp David relegates the key question of a Near East settlement--that of the Palestinians--to a footnote. The promises to grant the Palestinians some sort of "administrative autonomy" are nothing other than a cover for programs to create a "greater Israel," which not only the Washington leaders but also President A. as-Sadat of Egypt are now playing up to.

It has transpired in practice that little has come of Palestinian autonomy either. The deadline the parties to the deal themselves named for drawing up accords on "autonomy"--26 May this year--has long since expired, while the results have boiled down to a further deterioration in the position of Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan, the expulsion by the Israelis of Arab mayors elected by the population, and intensified terrorist activity against the Palestinians and their representatives on the part of Israeli extremist circles.

Feverish efforts are now being made to bring about the resumption of talks on "autonomy" between Cairo and Tel Aviv. The heads of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations are once again--for the umpteenth time--being summoned to Washington to create at least the semblance of a quest for a solution and to make out that there is still a spark of life in the Camp David deal and that the deal may yet produce results. The White House needs this. The last thing it wants is for Camp David, which J. Carter and his advisers portray as the crown of "statesmanship" and as Washington diplomacy's trump card, to prove to be a losing card, especially on the eve of a presidential election.

The United States is also clinging to Camp David for other, equally important reasons. Right from the start it has been a question not of bilateral Israeli-Egyptian collusion, but of three-way collusion in which the United States has been the third party. The U.S. statements about a "global solution" and the opening of a "new era" cannot mislead anyone capable of thinking. [paragraph continues]

What is meant by a "new era" is "pax Americana" for the Near East and what is meant by a "global solution" is a solution guaranteeing the United States exclusive rights throughout the region.

It is for this "settlement" and no other that the United States has expressed the readiness to pay billions. According to published estimates, the Camp David deal will cost the United States $15 billion-$20 billion over the next few years. J. Carter is assuring the American taxpayer that this is "not wasted money." It is worth not being miserly to split the Arab world. Finally, is it worth counting the money, they declare, when it is a question "of a direct U.S. foothold [vnedreniye]" in the region, of ensuring a long-term U.S. military presence there and of establishing control over energy and other resources.

The American-Israeli-Egyptian deal is one of the cornerstones on which the present U.S. administration would like to turn the Near and Middle East into a sphere of American influence closed to all other states, including the U.S. own allies.

The hostility with which Washington reacted to the Common Market countries' intention of producing an initiative on the Near and Middle East question was a surprise to some figures in West Europe. Without mincing words, the White House threatened that it "would not tolerate" interference in the Camp David process from anyone and would not hesitate to use its veto in the UN Security Council if the West European countries should dare submit a resolution in any way emphasizing the Palestinian problem and containing a mention of the Palestinians' rights. West Europe was literally ordered not to meddle in the Near East. It will be allowed what the United States deems it necessary to allow and at the moment that seems suitable in Washington.

Literally the other day spokesmen for the Carter administration reiterated that the United States would resolutely oppose the creation of a Palestinian state and had no intention of recognizing the PLO or maintaining any official contact with it.

In other words, Washington is proceeding from the fact that, and is plainly stating that, in opposition [v protivoves] to the viewpoint of the overwhelming majority of other states, it does not regard the Palestinian issue as being cardinal to a settlement of the Near East conflict and that the Palestinian theme will disappear for the United States as soon as As-Sadat capitulates to Begin once and for all at the talks on granting the Palestinians "administrative autonomy" or the Israeli premier becomes more obliging and deigns to throw his Egyptian partner at least some sort of figleaf to cover his treachery.

The Arab inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied territories, along with the Palestinians driven from their homes by the Israelis, have declared the date the Camp David treaty was signed a day of national mourning. A statement adopted by 122 prominent Palestinian representatives has stressed that "autonomy" is an attempt to lend a semblance of legality to Israel's occupation and annexation of others' lands and that the Palestinian people regard the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of their interests and reject any attempts to supplant the PLO in that capacity.

The U.S. hopes of a "neutral attitude" toward the "autonomy" plan on the part of a number of Arab countries have not been realized. Practically all the Arab states have spoken up in defense of the Palestinians' legitimate rights and have rejected As-Sadat's treacherous course. To the American administration's embarrassment, the Camp David ideas have failed to meet with understanding from the members of the Islamic ministers' conference held in Islamabad in May which condemned Israel's expansionist policy and supported the Palestinians.

Despite the U.S. pressure, the EEC members have also deemed it necessary to support, though with some provisos, the Palestinian Arab people.

It would be wrong to claim that the opposition to Camp David shown in one form or another by the overwhelming majority of the world's states leaves the White House indifferent. The White House is getting nervous, and this partly explains the shilly-shallying [metaniya] of American representatives in the Security Council during the discussion of resolutions on the Near East. First they voted with the others to condemn Israel, which is creating Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan, then they repudiated their stance. Usually the Americans prefer to "abstain" when they are very reluctant to prevent Israel from continuing its tyranny against the Arabs but at the same time relations cannot be severed with those Arab countries that for various reasons are gambling on cooperation with the United States, despite Washington's manifestly anti-Arab policy.

Today the Near East is as far from a genuine peace, from a real and long-term political settlement, as ever before. This too is a result of Camp David. The trilateral deal led to the mountains of weapons in the Near East region becoming even higher. Camp David resulted in the drawing out and extension of the tragedy which had struck Lebanon. During this time the 1.5 million Palestinians driven from their lands by Israel and deprived of a roof have been joined by many thousands more. Relations between Egypt and the other Arab states deteriorated and could not but deteriorate. The international machinery for a Near East settlement on the basis of comprehensive efforts by all interested parties has been put out of action for an indefinite time.

As the author of and leading participant in the Camp David deal, the United States bears direct and primary responsibility for all this. However, Washington apparently believes that all the political and even economic cost of what has been done, all the vast current and future expenditure on maintaining and supporting the present regime in Egypt and on improving Israel's war machine, are compensated for by the fact that the United States can embark on deploying a dense network of its military bases and other sites in the Near and Middle East and can in practice engage in the creation--as persons close to President Carter put it--of a third center of American military presence abroad, in addition to Western Europe and the Far East. Military sites in Egypt, Oman and certain other countries were used to implement the recent dangerous adventure in Iran. And it does not look as though the correct conclusions were drawn there from the disaster which overtook Washington.

Awareness of the hopelessness of Camp David and of the threats implicit in the American-Israeli-Egyptian collusion is spreading. The peoples of the Near East and all governments which display an interest not in theatrical peace-loving gestures but in genuine peace, not in verbiage about the Palestinians' rights but in real observance of and respect for those rights, cannot be satisfied with the separate deal, which is intended to satisfy Israel's expansionist designs and Washington's militarist ambitions. Peace in the Near East is much more than a deal between Tel Aviv and As-Sadat's Cairo. Above all it is the peoples of that region and all the adjacent states which have an interest in a lasting peace in the Near East. Lasting peace is needed here to enable the whole international situation to become more stable.

The Soviet Union resolutely rejects Camp David and opposes separate agreements built on the opposition between the interests of some states and peoples and others. The Palestinian and other Arab peoples have and will have in the Soviet Union a reliable friend and ally in the struggle to safeguard their national rights and to obtain a lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of a just, all-embracing settlement with the participation of all interested parties.

COOPERATION WITH PRC DIRECTED AGAINST USSR, EASTERN BLOC

LD131615 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 3

[V. Pustov article under the rubic "Military-Political Commentary": "Sinister 'Betrothal'"]

[Text] The simile-prone U.S. press calls the continuing rapprochement between China and the United States a "betrothal" but not a "wedding." It depicts in lavish colors the reception given by the Washington administration to PRC State Council Vice Premier Geng Biao. It was a "bride-show" at which the Beijing "groom," counting on receiving a substantial "dowry," was shown the goods to best advantage, as they say: secret military bases, plants, laboratories, ships and aircraft. Military exercises were staged in his honor, showing the combat potential of sophisticated equipment. The guest did not conceal his delight. According to UPI, he applauded the maneuvers of the A-6, A-7, F-148 aircraft particularly tumultuously.

In addition to militarist "shows" there was also what is called "gaming" in the West, using the "China" and "American" cards. To be more precise, this was a continuation of the sinister compact in which each side pursues its own aims. Washington, emphasizing the "growing harmony of strategic interests" of the United States and China, is urging Beijing to "coordinate military-political efforts." The crux of the design is above all the blackmail the Soviet Union with the possibility of the conclusion of a military alliance with China. As for Beijing, while by no means rejecting its overseas partner's appeals, it is seeking to provoke it to a "reaction on a strategic scale" in relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries. In Soviet-U.S. confrontation the Chinese leaders see one of the most important conditions for implementing their hegemonistic plans in Asia and beyond.

United by hatred for the Soviet Union, for the other socialist community countries and for the national liberation movement, the sides have agreed on the sale to China of so-called "nonlethal military equipment" and "binary-function technology" that is, for military and civilian purposes. The hypocritical concept of "nonlethal" includes that which does not itself shoot or explode but which not a single modern army can do without. It includes military transport aircraft and helicopters, radar equipment and in particular air defense radar tracking systems, apparatus for jamming every radar stations and so forth. According to the New York TIMES' estimation it is a case of "sophisticated military technology" and "ultramodern equipment."

Deals on deliveries of U.S. military supplies and equipment were concluded even before Geng Biao's visit. In the last year alone, according to the figures given by C. Phillips, president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, Washington has approved the sale of binary-function equipment and technology worth $200 million to China. To judge by a UPI report, Geng Biao's talks with U.S. political and military leaders were aimed at "paving the way" to the sale of other U.S. military equipment.

In this connection some reports which have appeared in the press cannot fail to make us specially cautious. Soon Pentagon chief H. Brown will send Dr W. Perry, his chief specialist for scientific and technical research, to China, a delegation of U.S. experts in aviation and space technology from various government institutions will also go there soon. It will be headed by A. Lovelace, NASA deputy administrator. The delegation will visit aircraft plants and establishments in Shanghai, Beijing, Chengtu and Xian. A trip to China by a delegation of specialists of the U.S. aerospace industry is scheduled for September. It is being prepared by the Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. These will not be the first visits. A delegation from the same institute has already "paved the way," making a long trip to China back in November last year. And in April this year there was a return visit to the United States by a delegation from the Chinese Academy of Space Technology and Astronautics Society.

In addition to cooperation in the scientific research sphere the sides have concluded or are close to concluding a number of major practical agreements on the sale of U.S. aviation and space equipment and technology to China. Thus, the McDonnell Douglas and Bell Helicopter firms have signed contracts for constructing plants in China for the assembly of DC-9 aircraft and 2-1-2 and 4-1-2 helicopters. Agreement has been reached on the creation of a ground-based station in China for the reception of information from the Landsat U.S. satellite.

As we can see, the United States is helping the development not of some "auxiliary" Chinese military equipment but of its aviation and space industry. It is a case of a transition to a qualitatively new, even more dangerous degree of long-term and expanding cooperation--in a more modern technical sphere.

The fact that such cooperation is aimed against the USSR and the other socialist community countries cannot fail to cause alarm. But is it aimed only against them? G. Dinneen, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, stated that Geng Biao's talks in Washington confirmed "China's readiness to undertake parallel actions in support of our coinciding interests particularly in Third World countries."

Here even in the United States itself warnings are being heard increasingly frequently about how deceptive Beijing's assurances may be regarding "coinciding interests." "The Chinese who in early 1979 resorted to military force to 'teach Vietnam a lesson,'" Senator G. McGovern warns, "may see some advantages one fine day in using U.S. armaments to bring pressure to bear on India, Thailand, South Korea and even Japan."

As we can see, both partners have their own selfish interests and plans. This proves yet again that playing with the "China" and "American" cards is fraught with pernicious consequences for peace and the security of all countries including the parties to the sinister "betrothal" themselves.

GRACHEV PREVIEWS KING HUSAYN'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

LD160927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 16 Jun 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] It is reported from Washington that King Husayn of Jordan arrives there today for a 3-day visit. He is to have talks with U.S. President Carter, the main topic of which will be the situation in the Near East, and the Palestinian question in particular. At a White House press conference U.S. Secretary of State Muskie stressed that the administration is striving to widen the base of the talks, in other words, trying to draw some Arab countries into the implementation of the Camp David agreements. An AP cable cites President Carter as saying that he will put every effort into the talks with the King of Jordan to achieve this objective.

But will he succeed? It is well known that Jordan, like the majority of other Arab countries, resolutely advocates the recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate right to self-determination, inlucding the establishment of their own state. Camp David left this key question of the Near East settlement right out of the text.

COMMENT ON CARTER ACTION AGAINST DELEGATION TO IRAN

LD162340 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 16, TASS--Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general, who attended the international conference for inquiry into U.S. aggressive actions against Iran, made a statement upon arrival at New York airport.

He resolutely condemned the attempts by the Washington administration to solve its conflict with Iran in an armed way. He said any aggressive act by the United States can only delay the release of the hostages.

As was already reported, the White House ordered to insitute judicial proceedings against Ramsey Clark and nine other U.S. lawyers who attended the international conference in Tehran. "Americans for Democratic Action," an influential public organization in the USA, at its annual convention, adopted a resolution describing the actions of the U.S. President with regard to the 'Clark group' as unconstitutional and highly dangerous. The delegates to the convention unanimously declared that the United States should admit its errors and make an apology to Iran for its support for the sanguinary regime of the former Shah.

San Francisco, June 16, TASS--Andrew Young, U.S. former permanent representative at the United Nations, sharply criticized the administration's adventuristic policy with regard to Iran. Speaking in Los Angeles he stated that cowboy methods in politics are inapplicable to the present-day reality.

Washington, June 16, TASS--The U.S. press continues the campaign of rude insinuations and insults with regard to Iran. The newspaper Washington POST came out with an article in which it attempts to tell the Americans that the Government of Iran acts rashly and that its policy is on the verge of madness. The meaning of such talk, to which the U.S. press widely resorted on the eve of the provocative subversive action against Iran, the action which failed disgracefully, is quite evident: to prepare the ground for a new armed invasion of that country.

NEWSWEEK magazine carries a provocative interview with Hasan Nazih, one of Iranian renegades, former managing director of the Iranian national oil company. In the same key as the Washington administration he talks of the balefulness of the policy of the present Government of Iran and says that there exists a possibility of a military coup in Iran. He said that he is now out of contact with the army and that he heard that many are ready to support the movement against the present government.

KRIVISTSKIY ARTICLE SHARPLY CRITICIZES BRZEZINSKI

LD111621 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 June 1980 on page 14 publishes a 6,000-word Aleksandr Krivistskiy article under the headline "A Thing or Two About Tartuffes." With a wealth of references to Moliere's play "Tartuffe," Krivitskiy makes a rambling and highfaluting personal attack on U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski, accusing him of hypocrisy and "maniacal anti-Sovietism" and citing criticism of him from the American press and politicians. Krivitskiy's article centers on a discussion of aspects of a 10-year old article by Brzezinski in ENCOUNTER, and a May 1978 interview with him in the NEW YORKER. Declaring that "it cannot be said that Carter and Brzezinski have initiated any fundamentally new U.S. policy," Krivitskiy asserts that "the new thing is the incompetence, dilettantism, hysteria and frantic desire to adapt the course of international relations to the aims of the election campaign."

LETTER TO SCHMIDT ON MOSCOW TALKS ATTEMPT TO DICTATE COURSE

LD161514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 16 Jun 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Oleg Blinov and Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] U.S. President Carter has sent FRG Federal Chancellor Schmidt a message which recommends that he not discuss NATO policy during his visit to the Soviet Union at the end of the month. This is reported in the West German magazine STERN.

In particular, the White House chief called on Schmidt to refrain from considering the NATO decision on the production and deployment in West Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles. Boelling, an official FRG Government spokesman, confirmed that a message of this kind had been received but refused to comment. Carter's letter is one more example of the fact that Washington is not giving up its attempts to dictate what political course its NATO allies are to follow. This kind of pressure has been undertaken with the aim of impeding the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe between East and West and is aimed at destroying the relaxation of international tension.

JOURNAL SEES U.S. PROMOTING PAKISTAN'S 'NUCLEAR AMBITIONS'

LD170850 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 17, TASS--Washington's willingness to render military and economic aid to Islamabad "increases the probability of Pakistan's conversion into a nuclear power", the monthly USA: POLICY, ECONOMY, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] writes. It draws attention to United States' attempts to place Islamabad's nuclear plans at the service of its political aims. The "Symington amendment" to the law on economic and military aid, which calls for an end to cooperation with allies or friendly countries if they acquire plants for the regeneration of plutonium and enriched uranium, "is now being used for the vicious practice of bargaining around the acquisition of nuclear technology by developing countries," the magazine points out. As regards Pakistan, this practice "boiled down to Washington's attempts to make Islamabad participate in the Pentagon's aggressive designs in Asia".

Emphasizing the proximity of Pakistan to the borders of the Soviet Union, the monthly poses the question: "Is Washington not approaching the views of those supporters of a policy of 'powerful' pressure on the USSR, who believe that it is not in the interests of the United States to check the nuclear ambitions of 'near-nuclear' countries in the capitalist world, first and foremost, those which lie in close proximity to the USSR? In the opinion of such strategists, United States concern over whether countries lying close to the Soviet Union will have or will not have nuclear weapons, is not justified geopolitically. Such an approach is fraught with a threat to international security as a whole and the interests of the security of the United States itself, for proliferation of nuclear weapons around the world increases the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war", the monthly says in conclusion.

SUPPORT FOR ANTI-SOVIET BALTIC EMIGRES GOALS SCORED

LD091053 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 23 May 1980 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "The Dwarf Who Sneezed" under the rubric "Emigre Centers in the Services of Reaction" by Valentin Shteynberg, academician of the Latvian Academy of Sciences, and Yan Veysh, candidate of philosophical sciences, tracing the history of the bourgeois nationalist movement among emigres from the Baltic republics, emphasizing its anti-Soviet nature and alleging the close involvement of "the intelligence services of imperialist powers." The article contains the following passage:

"Of course not only has the policy of the expatriate bourgeois Baltic nationalists not changed, it has become wilder still in connection with the events troubling the world of late followin the Carter administration's abrupt turnabout toward exacerbating the international situation and reviving the cold war. Along with many countries which signed the all-European conference's final document, the Carter administration has repeatedly sworn that it would strictly abide by it. But despite the fact that the document clearly sets forth undertakings not to try to alter Europe's postwar boundaries, the U.S. ruling clique continues to support the demands of anti-Soviet Baltic emigres for the seizure of an integral part of the Soviet Union--the Lithunian, Latvian and Estonian republics. There has been an increase in such demands in the West in the wake of the Carter administration's change of course. U.S. Senate committees are adopting resolutions as though the Helsinki documents did not exist."

CPUSA STATEMENT ON VIOLENCE IN MIAMI

LD140144 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 13, TASS--"The social explosion that took place in Miami was a spontaneous rebellion against increasingly unbearable conditions imposed upon the Afro-American population of Miami. It was the outcome and consequence of the systematic racist oppression, galling exploitation, police brutality and poverty brought on by the institutionalised racism of the city, state, and federal government," says the statement by the Communist Party of the United States which was published in the newspaper DAILY WORLD. "What happened in Miami," the statement by the American communists stresses, "is not solely the result of the racist treatment of the people in a single city, but the result of a coldly calculated national policy of racist oppression of a whole people. Unemployment for blacks has been maintained at a level of at least double that of whites," the statement points out, "and that of black youth kept at three to four times that of white youths, for the past decade."

Touching upon police brutality and injustices, which, as the American communists put it, has been the straw that broke the camel's back. The Communist Party of the United States points out that police brutality is not only the sadistic act of an individual racist trigger-happy cop. "Brutality towards blacks and working people is the standard practice of every police department in the land," the statement points out. The American communists demanded an increase in federal appropriations for the construction of housing and schools, for a job creation program, for broadening social programs for the national minorities. The document also resolutely demands that action be taken to punish the killer police to the full extent of the law, establish control over police activity in Miami and release all participants in Afro-American actions, who were arrested. Unity of black and white, organised and acting together, is the only guarantee of victory, the statement by the U.S. Communist Party says in conclusion.

U.S. PROVOKES DETERIORATION IN RELATIONS WITH CANADA

LD161350 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Ottawa, June 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Vsevolod Polonskiy reports: Canadian-American relations continue worsening. The stubborn unwillingness of the U.S. Senate to ratify the agreement on fishing in the North Atlantic, signed by the governments of the two countries 13 months ago, has directly caused the cooling in these relations. As the first retaliatory step, Canada's Government allowed Canadian fishermen to increase the fish catch in disputable zones, since American fishermen do not abide by the terms of the agreement. The Canadian Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Romeo Leblanc has emphasized that the United States not only refuses to ratify the agreement but allows its fishermen to increase the quota of catching valuable fish varieties in violation of the document, signed by the governments of the two countries.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan has said that Canada notified the United States that non-ratification of the agreement would lead to many negative consequences in bilateral relations. He emphasized that a heightening of tension in the relations between the United States and Canada is obviously inevitable.

The Canadian newspaper CITIZEN, welcoming the retaliatory steps against the United States, writes that through examples of different disputable problems it became absolutely clear to the Canadians that the United States does not care at all to maintain incomplete equitable relations with the northern neighbour. The controversy over the fishing zones, the delay with settlement of questions of protection of the environment and other important problems show that the United States threats Canada indifferently in the best case, and with contempt--in the worst case, THE CITIZEN stresses.

KARMAL ADDRESSES MEDICAL WORKERS' CONGRESS IN KABUL

LD161950 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 16, TASS--A congress of medical workers of Afghanistan, the first in the country's history, has begun in Kabul today. Over 400 delegates from all the provinces will discuss the urgent problems of the development of the public health-care system in Afghanistan and will map out the way of their solution.

The opening of the congress was addressed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He said that despite the fierce resistance of the exploiters, who lost their power, and the traitors of the Afghan motherland, supported and directed by international, primarily American, imperialism, Peking hegemonists and the reactionaries of a number of countries, Afghanistan has already carried out and is implementing important political, social and economic changes, which meet the centuries'-old needs of the Afghan people.

Babrak Karmal spoke highly of the assistance in health care received by Afghanistan from socialist countries and primarily the Soviet Union. He expressed the hope that such cooperation will continue to develop and serve the cause of progressive changes in Afghanistan.

The delegates to the congress received with enthusiasm the welcome from the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the government, which contains an appeal to give all energy and knowledge to the selfless service for the people, to the creation of a qualitatively new system of health care and the expansion and perfection of all forms of medical aid.

DEMCHENKO DESCRIBES GAINS BY AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

LD170929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentor's Column": "The New Gathers Momentum"]

[Text] The collision of two opposite tendencies manifests itself in the life of present-day Afghanistan. The striving of the country's leadership, by relying on friends' support, to set up normal political and economic activities and to strengthen the country's independence encounters the attempts by internal and external reactionary forces to undermine the present regime, to disrupt the economy and bring about unrest.

In a word, a difficult struggle for the building of a new life is goin on. And each day brings reports from Kabul showing how the new takes an every deeper root among the people. The realisation of the land reform, the development of the state sector and the setting up of public organisations are going on. And here are a few of the latest telegrams. Telegrams from the provinces (of which there are 28 in Afghanistan) report that the local government bodies are being reorganised and strengthened there. Relations with religious circles and tribes are being established which is of great significance. After all the imperialist agents and aristocrats expelled from the country by the revolution are still trying to gamble precisely on some members of the clergy and tribal leaders. B. Karmal, head of the Afghan Government, recently met with representatives of a number of Pashtu tribes. Specific measures were outlined aimed at expanding their cooperation with the authorities. The tribal elders assured the republic's leadership of their support for the government and their determination to rebuff any aggressive onslaughts from across the border.

There are also reports that the private sector more and more actively joins in the general economic development of the country. "This fact is of political significance, too, since the basis on which the people's democratic government relies grows wider. The fact indicates that the owners of small enterprises, shopkeepers and artisans--rather a numerous urban section in such a country as Afghanistan--have a growing trust in the government. BAKETAP agency has just reported that the Ministry of Planning approved projects to build more than 20 industrial private-sector facilities. The enterprises the aggregate cost of which will be more than 260 million afghanis are to be brought into being this year and will provide more than 1,200 people with jobs.

These seemingly isolated facts indicate that the republic's development proceeds in various fields. The program of national and social progress, of political, economic and cultural transformations in the interests of the broad masses of the people, announced by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, is being implemented notwithstanding the interference from the outside.

DOCUMENTARY CHRONICLES STRUGGLE OF AFGHAN 'PATRIOTS'

LD131559 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 9

[Aleksandr Prokhanov review: "Guarding the Revolution"]

[Text] "Conspiracy Against the Republic" is what director I. Sveshnikova, cameraman A. Minayev and script-writers M. Abalev and S. Losev (Central Documentary Film Studio) have called their film.

It is an analysis of the way a 'fifth column,' directed by the U.S., Pakistani and Chinese special services, which are skilled in provocations and putsches and for which bullets, arson and the killing of children are proven, "ordinary" methods of stifling revolutionary movements, is operating in Afghanistan today.

It is a publicizing film about the way Afghan patriots, in a dramatic struggle full of sacrifices, rose to the defense of the republic and pitted against the conspiracy their own will, spirit, readiness for sacrifice and determination to win the battle for the revolution.

The film is a piece of evidence recording a vivid, terrible period of history inevitable in a revolution, the period of the struggle between good and evil, of revolutionary renewal and bloody attempts to restore the country to darkness, obscurantism and slavery.

I was lucky enough to see it being shot--in Kabul, Jalalabad and Qondoz. Not in studios, not by the method of choosing copies of film shot by others. No, this film was shot on the military roads, raked with fire by ambushing rebels, under the bullets of the putchists who burned houses and wrecked bakeries and shops, in district committees and people's volunteer militia units, in Soviet and Afghan troop units.

Two forces clashed, two wills, two implacable ideologies and beliefs, and it is their clash and the defeat of evil by good that this film records.

I remember the director and cameraman getting into an Afghan armored car during the February disorders and going out into the seething squares of Kabul. The camera recorded the shouting provocateurs, the burning buildings, a slashed, crying stallholder, the snipers on the roofs. They came back exhausted, clutching the valuable film magazines obtained at the price of tremendous risk.

I remember the filming at the District Committee, where the camera recorded the red, calico-covered rostrum, sleeping party members who had returned from their spell of duty, argument or long, patient explanations. The people arguing, wanting to understand one another were, on the one hand, a mullah, trader or confused member of the intelligentsia and, on the other, the members of the District Committee, young, energetic, believers--believers in man, in their people, in victory.

The film was structured as it went along. During the day, shooting; in the evening and at night, interpretation of what had been seen, a new fact, a new phenomenon.

I watched the film. And remembered. I admired my friends' talented work. The honest chronicling. The political passion, the clever, sharp camerawork. This was documentary cinema of a high order.

USSR, BULGARIA, GDR PRESENT LIBRARY TO AFGHANISTAN

LD142022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] A library of socio-political literature has opened in Kabul. It was presented as a gift to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian Communist Party, and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Our correspondent in Kabul, Viktor Bazilevich, reports: [begin recording]

The library consists of 50,000 volumes of socio-political literature. They include the Marxist-Leninist classics, the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the Bolshaya Sovetskaya Encyclopedia as well as other books in Pashtu, Dari, English and Russian. Here is what Dehneshin, Politburo member of the PDPA Central Committee, said:

[Dehneshin in vernacular fading into Russian translation] In accepting this gift of books, which are a symbol of the warm feelings which people of the fraternal countries have for the friendly Afghan people, I would like to draw attention to the great interest our young people have in the classics of Marxism-Leninism, in the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and in the building of a society that is free of exploitation and oppression. This new library will undoubtedly aid the People's Democratic Party and the government of our republic in the efforts being undertaken to build a free and independent Afghanistan. [end recording]

YUGOSLAV, SOVIET OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION

Ubiparip: 'Develop, Continue'

LD142250 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The dimensions of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are convincingly shown by the information presented at the regular 18th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which was held in Moscow. Among other things, the long-term agreements on Soviet participation in the construction and reconstruction of important Yugoslav industrial projects are being successfully implemented, as are agreements on production in the SFRY, on orders from the Soviet Union, of equipment for nuclear power plants. Plans of goods trade have been exceeded. In the present 5-year period, which ends this year, this trade will amount to nearly $17 billion, while trade amounting to $14 billion was planned. A large amount of fruitful work of mutual interest has been done by scientists of the two countries. On the basis of these results, one can speak with certainty about prospects. This was precisely the spirit in which Gojko Ubiparip, head of the Yugoslav delegation at the 18th session of the intergovernmental committee and vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, began his interview with our correspondent. [begin recording]

[Ubiparip] As regards the work of the committee, it is chiefly oriented toward future cooperation, the development of our economic relations, the development of scientific-technical cooperation and the development of some fields of economic relations until 1990. I believe that the session took place in a very friendly atmosphere, great understanding for certain problems and difficulties which we had jointly discussed and which we had coordinated for the most part, while on a number of these issues which had remained open, our planning and foreign trade organs will continue to cooperate. We hope that in the end positive solutions and the signing of an interstate agreement will be arrived at.

[Question] Comrade Ubiparip, let us stop on what you have said about the future, about the prospects for this cooperation. What has been said about the prospects during that session?

[Answer] In coordinating the document with Gosplan and with foreign trade organizations of your country, we noted that we can develop more and more speedily cooperation in the sphere of machine building, in the sphere of cooperation and specialization, mutual deliveries of equipment from us to the Soviet Union and from the Soviet Union to us and that we can aim at cooperation in other spheres, such as the question of agricultural production, for which there are very considerable possibilities. Furthermore, for cooperation in the sphere of scientific research, in this sphere we agreed on a large number of questions. I think that, above all, attention should be paid to the study of questions of scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of industry, especially the energy industry, but also other accompanying branches. Thank you once again.

[Question] You have been received, your delegation and you personally, by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, head of the Soviet Government, chairman of the Council of Ministers. How do you assess this meeting with the chairman of the Council of Ministers?

[Answer] The meeting with Comrade Kosygin was very pleasant. We talked about our current cooperation and about the prospects for future cooperation. Comrade Kosygin, just as other Soviet comrades, presented the well-known principles on the basis of which we cooperate, starting with the Belgrade declaration of 1955 and all meetings between Comrade Tito and Comrade Brezhnev and they represent our further signpost, our further directions of cooperation and we and the Soviet Union continue in the same directions of cooperation which our top-ranking leaders have determined.

Our wish is that this cooperation develop and continue and we think that we shall (?achieve) this. Many thanks. [end recording]

Arkhipov: 'Common Legacy'

ID162329 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1523 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 June (TASS)--Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, bound by deep historical traditions, the memory of fighting fraternity and international solidarity in the struggle for the ideals of communism, is the common legacy of the peoples of both countries, stated Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to a TASS correspondent. The Soviet Union now as in the past strives to strengthen friendly relations with Yugoslavia. The principles and accords agree jointly in the course of meetings and talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito serve as a firm base for close cooperation between the two states.

This position of the Soviet Union was again affirmed by Leonid Brezhnev in May of this year at a meeting with the Yugoslav leadership. The Soviet leadership, he said, wants an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, cordiality and absolute equality to reign always in Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Ivan Arkhipov was leading a USSR delegation at the 18th meeting held last week in Moscow of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. He stressed that the many years of cooperation convincingly demonstrate that in the Soviet Union Yugoslavia was a true and reliable friend. In the quarter century which has passed since the signing of the Belgrade declaration the economic and scientific-technical ties of the two countries have developed considerably.

It was noted at the committee meeting that, according to preliminary data, the volume of trade turnover between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the current 5-year period will stand at around $17 billion, against $14.2 billion envisaged in the long-term trade agreement. Over a number of years the Soviet Union has ranked first among Yugoslavia's trading partners.

The volume of cooperation and specialization in production will grow four-fold in the present 5-year period. Yugoslavia, for example, has set up production of equipment for atomic powerplants essential for the needs of the Soviet national economy. This is evidence of the high level of Yugoslav industry, noted Ivan Arkhipov. We intend to extend links in machine building, electrotechnics, machine-tool building and other areas.

Within the framework of cooperation between the two countries a series of industrial and other enterprises have been built or reconstructed in Yugoslavia, continued Ivan Arkhipov. In turn, Yugoslav builders are successfully constructing various projects in the Soviet Union.

The long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation to 1990, which is now getting under way, is evidence that the sides intend to continue to develop and enrich the fruitful links, stressed Ivan Arkhipov.

MIJATOVIC TELEGRAMS TO BREZHNEV PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW

ID121812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 June (TASS)--A telegram to Leonid Brezhnev from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] Presidency, has been published here, in which he expressed his thanks for the greetings on the occasion of his election to the office of president of the SFRY Presidency.

I share your conviction, the telegram says, that relations of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR will continue to develop comprehensively and successfully in a spirit of friendship and mutual respect and understanding, and with a consistent observance of the principles of sovereignty, equal rights and independence, in the interests of the peoples of our two countries, peace, progress and socialism."

PELSHE LEAVES MOSCOW FOR PARTY WORK EXPERIENCE IN GDR

LD161044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, a delegation of the party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, led by Comrade Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for the GDR on 16 June for an exchange of experience in party work.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and other officials. Ott, the GDR ambassador to the USSR, was also present at the airport.

KOVALEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AIDE FOR CONSULTATIONS IN MOSCOW

LD161001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the prevailing practice of exchanging opinions between the USSR and Hungarian foreign ministries, Istvanne Papp, director of a Hungarian Foreign Ministry department, has been in Moscow having conversations at the USSR Foreign Ministry on questions of preparing for the Madrid meeting and convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. I. Papp was received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.G. Kovalev.

BEJAN HAS MOSCOW TALKS WITH PATOLICHEV, MOROZOV

AU052027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun, (AGERPRES)--On June 5, N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, received Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania. Approached were aspects of the Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration and cooperation, those concerning the increase of bilateral commercial exchanges in particular.

The same day, Dumitru Bejan had an interview with V.G. Morozov, first vice-chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic relations of the USSR.

WEEKLY SURVEYS USSR-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC TIES

LD161013 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 24 Signed to Press on 9 June publishes on page 20, under the headline "Deepening Cooperation," a 1,600-word V. Dzhatin article on Soviet-Romanian economic relations. The article notes the growth of economic ties and outlines some of the forms they take at present, before moving on to a consideration of prospects for their development, with particular reference to the "long-term program for developing production specialization and sharing between the USSR and Romania through 1990," which was signed in May 1980.

PRAVDA NOTES FRG PUBLIC OPPOSITION TO NATO MISSILE PLANS

LD131353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report under the rubric "Peace and Security for Europe": "In a Missile Deadlock"]

[Text] Bonn, 11 June--The stream of people filled the streets for kilometers. Above these columns were banners bearing the slogans: "No to NATO Missiles!" "The Main Danger Is the Arms Race," "The More Doglike Fidelity to Carter, the Greater the Threat to Security," and "Let Us Throw Off Carter's Leash: Our Country Needs Peace!" Tens of thousands of demonstrators marched through the streets of West German cities--Mannheim, Hanover, Munich. In Bremen the demonstrators blocked the approaches to the stadium, where a military display by the Bundeswehr had been organized, devoted to the 25th anniversary of the FRG's joining the NATO bloc....

By no means does everyone here choose to take part in a demonstration. Being photographed and getting into secret police files is not a pleasant prospect. All the same, many people disregard that risk, since they see a far greater danger.

A profound reconsideration is currently under way in the country of what will be the real significance for the FRG of NATO's decision on deploying a new American nuclear missile arsenal in Western Europe. For a certain time it was possible, by means of manipulating information, to ascribe the growing tension in the world to the events in Iran and Afghanistan. But the effect of this propaganda is becoming dulled and people are beginning to think about the real reasons for the increasing complexity of the international situation.

Recently I was telephoned at PRAVDA's correspondents' center in Bonn by the leader of a local Social Democratic organization in the south of the country, an acquaintance of mine.

"People feel they have been deceived," he said with emotion. "We were assured at the congress that our country must agree to the NATO plan, or the Americans would not ratify the SALT II treaty and the cause of detente would come to a standstill. At the same time it has asserted that there is no sense in sitting at the conference table for talks on limiting missile weapons emptyhanded--we must have, if not missiles, then at least a paper recording the decision. We took these arguments at face value. In fact everything turned out differently."

Indeed, in the winter of 1979 at the West German Social Democrats' congress and at the North Atlantic Council session it was asserted that Washington will only ratify the SALT II treaty after the approval of the missile plan. Otherwise there could be no question of continuing disarmament talks.

At that time they were also pushing through the NATO missile plan under the banner of detente. But now the artificial fog has lifted. Now even the uninitiated can see that Washington has twisted the European allies around its little finger: Instead of the promised ratification, the SALT II treaty has been shelved. Carter has come out openly with U.S. claims to military superiority, that is, he has taken aim at the very foundation of the detente policy and begun to push Western Europe toward confrontation with the socialist states.

The decision on the production and deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles not only destroyed the basis for talks which existed in 1979. [paragraph continues]

In the event of its implementation, this decision threatens to sharply exacerbate the situation on the European Continent and to draw Europe into a new spiral of the arms race, with all the danger and risks that entails. Those who called zealously for Washington's missile plan here assumed that the FRG's influence in international affairs could be strengthened in this way. In fact it all turned out otherwise. For the Carter administration the missile plan was by no means the end, but the continuation of attempts to violate the parity which had become established in the world. Not concern for the European allies' security, but its own militarist plans and ambitions --that is what determined Washington's way of thinking and acting. What they demanded from the allies was unquestioning subordination, even if they did call subordination by the name solidarity.

The incompatibility of the missile plan with detente is obvious. Overt and covert resistance to this plan in Western Europe has not been broken, despite U.S. and NATO efforts. Recently a Belgian spokesman, for instance, declared that his country is not prepared for American weapons to be deployed on its territory. The 6-month period which Belgium set for elaborating its final position has now been extended indefinitely.

The intention of deploying on West German territory nuclear missiles which "could reach Moscow and beyond" also touched a central nerve in the FRG's mutual relations with the socialist countries.

"The miracle of detente, the overcoming of hostility toward the FRG," Schroeder, chairman of the Union of Young Social Democrats, noted at their recent congress, "was possible only because the East European peoples placed their trust in the peace-loving nature of the West German state's new policy, and it is necessary to act every day in such a way as to be worthy of this trust."

It is not only a question of a general atmosphere of mutual trust. The assertion that NATO's nuclear missile decision will be the "pass" to subsequent talks on limiting the arms race is false in its very essence. As time goes on it becomes increasingly clear that there can be no question of any productive talks on disarmament under the threat of the NATO decision.

The fallacious nature of the "dual strategy"--arming while at the same time holding disarmament talks--has ceased to be a prohibited topic. Debates are taking place at all levels of West German society. Above all in the Social Democratic Party, and this is natural. As the ruling party, it bears the main responsibility for the FRG's participation in the NATO decision.

The strengthening of critical sentiments within the ranks of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] was clearly manifested at its recent conference in Cologne, devoted to security questions. The orientation of the speeches heard at the congress can be judged if only from the following statements, which I quote verbatim.

"We believe that political security must stand on two pillars: arms and detente. But if the balance sheet of our efforts is summed up honestly, it turns out that we have done an infinite amount for armaments, particularly in recent years, but extremely little for military detente. Try to raise the issue in local organizations of what we have specifically done in the last 5 years to move forward the talks on ending the arms race, and you will hear the reply from ordinary party members: 'Practically nothing....'"

"It is necessary to begin talks, and throughout that time to renounce the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles. The party will support this with enthusiasm (applause). It is very important to remove the ultimatum-like nature of the NATO missile decision. If we speak of the need for a moratorium, we must think not only in terms of the Pershing II missiles, the moratorium must extend, for instance, to Britain, where a broad modernization of missiles is now under way.... In general it is necessary to recheck the former statistics on the existence of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The information presented earlier by NATO circles to justify their decision on new American nuclear missile weapons is shown by a whole series of investigations to be tendentious, will not stand up to criticism and is in essence falsified...."

"Nobody must seek military superiority, that is enshrined in the joint FRG-USSR declaration of 1978, and if that provision remains in force, it is necessary to state openly that Carter's statement that the United States lays claim to being the 'most powerful state of all' cannot meet with support from our viewpoint (applause)...."

Questions of defending the detente policy and of the need to advance it in the military sphere were also raised at preelection congresses of the ruling coalition parties. The program adopted at the SPD Congress notes that there is no reasonable alternative to the detente policy. The Social Democrats came out in favor of the further development of relations of mutual trust and cooperation between the FRG and the socialist countries. The congress of the SPD's partner is the coalition--the bourgeois-liberal party of Free Democrats--also voiced readiness to defend all that is positive that has been achieved in the course of detente and to create the preconditions for further progress.

At the same time the ruling parties' congresses again tried to defend the thesis that the country's security allegedly depends on the buildup of the Atlantic bloc's military might, while NATO's missile decision could allegedly be a starting point for talks on ending the arms race.

It is to the credit of the new generation that the SPD and Free Democratic Party youth organizations openly advocate rescinding the NATO decision as being hostile to detente. The Young Social Democrats have asked the government to dissociate itself from U.S. claims to military superiority.

Adherence to the ideals of peace knows no party border. Professor K. von Weizsaecker, a famous scientist in the country, who is closer in his convictions to the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc, began a discussion in the press justifying the FRG's need to completely refuse to equip its army with offensive weapons and to "limit **itself** to defensive weapons only."

Bonn officials are now faced with a dilemma. On the one hand, the Pentagon, with the assistance of its dependent Atlantic machine, intends to block the approaches to European detente in the military sphere with new missiles. On the other hand, Bonn would not want to sacrifice detente. The search for a way out of the situation which has taken shape is aggravated not only by the preelection struggle which is now going on in the country. Every attempt--even the most timorous--to pass from political to military detente brings the whole Atlantic mafia of arms race champions to their feet. But it is also impossible to miss the fact that each new attack by cold war supporters reveals to an ever greater degree the dangerous nature of their actions and creates the growth of opposition.

The results of this year's special spring NATO Council session has also done a great deal to amend the FRG public's appraisal of world events. It has been brought home to them that the NATO Council session took new steps only for an arms buildup while at the same time the Warsaw Pact members states Political Consultative Committee meeting elaborated a broad program for strengthening the security of the European peoples. An FRG official representative recently announced the intention of "studying in depth" the proposals advanced by the socialist countries.

"The socialist states' initiatives provide a significant, new impetus for political detente, for insuring peace and for ending the arms race," the German Communist Party Board Presidium noted in its statement. "The West German public has primarily directed attention to the clause in the Political Consultative Committee's declaration, where it is noted that the socialist states 'attach special importance to such a major question as the elaboration of accords on medium-range nuclear missiles.'" To begin the necessary talks, the declaration says, "only one thing is required--to revoke NATO's decision to produce and deploy new types of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe or at the very least to delay its implementation."

The ball is in the West's court. Understanding of this is prompting tens of thousands of people to demonstrate and make themselves heard at numerous debates in the country. There is growing comprehension of the FRG's special historical responsibility to the other Western countries in choosing the way. "In 1945 we were too weak to liberate ourselves by our own hand," Professor V. Abendrot, a famous West German scientist, noted at the Mannheim congress devoted to the 35th anniversary of the end of World War II. "Other peoples did this by bearing incalculable sacrifices. Thus we have a twofold obligation--to do everything to prevent the repetition of a similar catastrophe."

Persistent demands are being made on the FRG ruling circles to display the necessary political will for the defense of peace and security and to prevent dangerous intensification of the arms race. The progress forward of military detente in Europe is an objective and very acute need.

FRG'S GENSCHER SPEAKS ON DETENTE IN FDP CONGRESS SPEECH

ID160857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Bonn, 10 June TASS--H-D. Genscher, FRG foreign minister and chairman of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), delivered a policy speech at the Freiburg congress of the FDP, which forms the government coalition with the Social Democratic Party [SDP].

On foreign policy matters he stated that the treaties and agreements concluded within the framework of the policy of detente are not unilateral favors which one side renders the other but balanced treaties which both sides have an interest in preserving. This, the speaker emphasized, is becoming particularly evident at the present time. Thus, we will defend with all our might what we have achieved through the policy of detente and intend to do everything to create the prerequisites for further progress.

Let us not forget, H-D. Genscher said, that no people would suffer more from a return to the "cold war" than the German people. We would not succeed in hastening by even a step the solution of any conflict elsewhere in the world if we, through our thoughtlessness, began a "cold war" in Europe.

"Those who expose to criticism the various East-West contacts established in recent weeks, those who criticize the trip which the Federal chancellor and I intend to make to Moscow, those who interpret it as weakness and try to defame it, those who deny the need for dialogue equate foreign policy with public polemics so that sharp words serve as a manifestation of steadfastness. We do not view foreign policy in this way," H.D. Genscher said.

We, the FDP chairman continued, must now concentrate on preparing for the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the member countries of the European conference. We support the French proposal on holding a European disarmament conference and we will analyze constructively the corresponding proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries.

H.D. Genscher declared himself in favor of continuing the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. All negotiations and all dialogues should be conducted with a view to not losing sight of the interests, problems and fears of the other side, he said.

"Many people, including some here, are inclined to take no account of the other side's position. You know, the Soviet Union has its own legitimate interests, connected with security, too. We are taking these interests into account, and we expect that our interests to be taken into account as well. By spreading cooperation to the broadest possible spheres, the dynamics of detente and the stabilization of relations between East and West and of relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe are preserved."

H.D. Genscher expressed the conviction that mistrust is the enemy of all mutual understanding. Measures which strengthen mistrust must be rejected--and this is precisely the case with military issues.

We are trying to get the actions of each respective side to be more predictable, the FRG foreign minister stated. Emphasizing that the question also relates to ensuring "equilibrium in the atomic sphere," H.D. Genscher expressed himself in favor of the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

In his speech he also confirmed the FRG's affiliation to the European Community and the Western Alliance.

PLO'S ABU MAYZAR COMMENTS ON EEC SUMMIT STATEMENT

LD161004 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus, June 16, TASS--'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, an official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, (PLO) made a statement here on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee in connection with the declaration on the Middle East adopted at the EEC summit meeting in Venice. The PLO spokesman said, in part, that the declaration on the whole was a clear compromise in the face of the U.S. pressure which is trying to impose its domination on the Arab peoples and to solve the Palestinian problem in the interests of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. The declaration ignored the issue of complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories. Abu Mayzar stressed that the document did not reject the plot over the so-called "administrative autonomy" envisaged by the Camp David accords, and the attempts of the Israeli authorities to impose it on the Palestinians by means of repressions against the Palestinian people. The PLO spokesman said that the stand of the EEC countries with regard to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East was contradictory and negative. Abu Mayzar remarked that the declaration endorsed the course of the participants in the Camp David accords and clearly manifested an attempt to draw certain Arab countries into the separate Camp David deal.

AIR FORCE CHIEF SKORIKOV LEAVES FOR FINLAND VISIT

LD161223 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] In accordance with the agreement which has been reached, Col Gen Avn G.P. Skorikov, chief of the USSR Air Force Main Staff, left for an official visit to Finland with those accompanying him on 9 June.

Those seeing off Air Force Col Gen G. P. Skorikov at the airport included Col K. I. Markkula, military, naval and air attache to the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

Concludes Visit

LD132357 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1740 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Helsinki, 13 Jun (TASS)--The Soviet military delegation headed by Air Force Gen G. Skorikov, chief of the Main Staff of the air force concluded its visit to Finland today. The visit took place at the invitation of Lt Gen R. Merioe, commander in chief of the Air Force of Finland.

During the visit, members of the Soviet delegation were received by L. Aikas, minister of defense of Finland, by General L. Sutela, commander of the defense forces of Finland, and they also got acquainted with the activities of the units and divisions of the air force.

TASS COMMENTS ON BRITISH 'CRUSADER-80' EXERCISES

LD132056 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 13 Jun 80

["Military Psychosis Built Up "--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 13 (TASS)--TASS commentator Vladimir Teplov writes: As is reported by the Western press, Britain plans next September the largest ever in the past decade military exercises code-named "Crusader-80". In the course of the exercises, designed allegedly with the aim of "strengthening defences" of Britain and checking the preparedness for general mobilisation, it is envisaged to transfer to the FRG up to 30,000 troops as "reinforcements" for the ground and air forces, already stationed there. The capability of noncontinental NATO members to transfer large contingents of troops to Europe in case of a crisis as considered by the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc as an inalienable component of the NATO's military policy which Western propaganda depicts as the strategy of containment.

After the transfer of British reinforcements to central Europe they will conduct military exercises jointly with British Rhine Army, an American armour division and a West German armour brigade. Preparations for the exercises are accompanied by a propaganda campaign which has the aim to present the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member-countries as "potential aggressors".

Thus, the British Conservative Government with the approval of the NATO leadership intends to make one more step along the dangerous road of building up military pyschosis in central Europe. The planned exercises show once again that the so-called strategy of containment is of an obviously provocative character.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT'S OBEDIENCE TO U.S. CRITICIZED

LD161407 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 3

[I. Ivanov article: "Into NATO's Embraces"]

[Text] The return of the "prodigal son" took place quietly, and without fanfare [rabochem poryadke], one might say. At NATO's Nuclear Planning Group's special session meeting in Brussels, the Portuguese defense minister was "notified" quite matter-of-factly that Portugal was accepted back as a member of this NATO bloc organ.

Portugal's noisy "excommunication" from NATO's nuclear secrets took place at the height of the April revolution and was one of the clearest instances of political blackmail and unconcealed pressure to be exerted on Portugal from the other side of the Atlantic. Five years have elapsed--not a long time--and the "prodigal son" has managed not only to earn forgiveness but also to regain the favor and trust of the NATO bosses as before. How has it managed this?

Portuguese rightwing forces have been launching an attack on the gains of the April revolution for a long time now. Many attempts have been made to impede or reverse the processes of nationalization and agrarian reform and even to revise certain provisions of the country's constitution. But it is only since the beginning of this year that these attempts have had real support: A government of overt rightwing orientation came to power in Portugal.

The American New York TIMES newspaper presented the program of Francisco sa Carneiro, the new cabinet head, with unconcealed approval: "The prime minister wishes to purge the constitution of the Marxist principles and formulas enshrined in it and to exclude the articles consolidating the nationalization of banks, insurance companies and heavy industry." However, for the moment this is only an intention; the question of revising the constitution can only be determined by the elections planned for this October. But there are also concrete deeds to the credit of the rightwingers.

Let us begin with the facts that subunits of the National Guard in the province of Alentejo are being paid a special supplement "for work in especially dangerous conditions". So the national guardsmen are watching hostilities? Precisely so! With the authorities' blessing they are now helping the Latifundistas to take back from the peasants' cooperatives the strips of land obtained under the agrarian reform. And their actions cannot be called anything other than punitive campaigns; only a few days ago four peasants were wounded in Alentejo.

The encroachment upon the agrarian reform is a question of internal policy. But how do the actions of the new Portuguese Government in the international sphere gain the NATO strategists' favor?

The answer is perfectly simple: They blindly follow all the White House's instructions. The touchstone for America's West European allies was the delicate question of the boycott of the Moscow Olympics and of economic sanctions against Iran. Wholly dependent as it is on oil imports, Portugal nonetheless was the first country to support Carter's highly unpopular proposal to "punish" Iran. As for the 1980 Olympics, here again Sa Carneiro's government has submitted to transatlantic diktat without question. Having despaired of winning over the Portuguese National Olympic Committee to the idea of a boycott, the government took the decision to dissolve the national commission for preparation for the Olympics, having refused any sort of financial aid to its athletes. [paragraph continues]

And the list of "credits" which have regained Portugal NATO's favor, would not be complete if no mention were made of Portugal's support for the decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western European countries.

The news of the "prodigal son's " forgiveness by the NATO nuclear strategists was promulgated almost the same day as the news that President Carter will visit Portugal at the end of June during a planned tour of West European countries. The chance coincidence involuntarily prompted a comparison of this visit with a tour of inspection by the transatlantic militarist to a regained bridgehead. There can be hardly any doubt: He will be satisfied with the results of this inspection. But what do the Portuguese voters think of this restoration of order in the American-NATO manner?

The parliamentary elections in October will provide the answer to this question, too.

KOVALEV DISCUSSES U.S.-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS

LD160908 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] According to reports in the Western press an official delegation from the Pentagon will shortly visit Portugal to make an on-the-spot assessment of the possibilities for building a permanent base for American aircraft carriers and submarines in the estuary of the Tagus or other suitable site. According to these reports the Portuguese Government intends to put forward a choice of various ports. The official stance of the Portuguese authorities was revealed by an official who said that the Government of Portugal does not consider that the presence of U.S. aircraft carriers in Portuguese waters represents a threat, either politically or to international security.

In less than 5 months of being in power this is not the only concession made by the Sa Carneiro government to the NATO militarists. Among these concessions are the unconditional support given to the installation in West Europe of new U.S. medium-range missiles, an increase of about 4 percent in the appropriations destined to military ends as well as rearmament of the Portuguese Army. The pro-Atlanticist direction taken by the Sa Carneiro government pleases the leaders on the other side of the ocean. Speaking at the luncheon for members of the American Club, U.S. Ambassador Blumfeld noted with satisfaction that the present Portuguese Government has given proof by its actions that it understands and supports the present foreign policy principles of the United States. The U.S. ambassador let it be understood that this would also have to be the position of all U.S. allies in West Europe.

During the coming visit to Lisbon by President James Carter there is no doubt that other possibilities will be examined for stepping up Portugal's contribution to the Atlanticist policy. The total revision of foreign policy, which was announced from the very beginning by the Sa Carneiro government and foreign minister Freitas Do Amaral is shown in the demonstrably pro-Atlanticist policy orientation and also in anti-Sovietism. In speeches by the head of the government there are repeated calls to show firmness in relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, endeavors to cause Portugal to return to the era of the cold war that are evidently undertaken under the slogan of faithfulness to the NATO alliance. Thus, Lisbon is the first of Washington's allies, even without waiting for the results of the various consultations being carried out by West European countries on applying sanctions against the Government of Iran. Last December Portugal gave the United States permission to utilize the Azores military bases to carry out actions against Tehran.

Going along with the wishes of the American administration the government made a recommendation to the Portuguese Olympic Committee to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games. Meanwhile, the Portuguese Olympic Committee, taking account of the unanimous desire of Portugal's athletes, rejected the pressure of the Sa Carneiro government and decided to send its team to Moscow. This decision is undoubtedly a blow to the presumptuous stance of the center-right politicians.

The anti-Soviet actions of the Democratic Alliance government, accompanied by extensive publicity, does not meet with approval by the Portuguese people. They have been shown to be completely unrealistic and incompatible with the people's interests.

The swing to the right in foreign policy does not enjoy any measure of support in the country. Melo Antunes, president of the Constitutional Commission and member of the Council of the Revolution labels the foreign policy of the center-right government as reactionary. It is, said Melo Antunes, an extremist Atlanticism of the cold war times. Calls for confrontation with the Eastern bloc are a shameful submission to the United States. The forces of the left are vigorously criticizing the foreign policy of the Democratic Alliance. The Secretariat of the Socialist Party described it as an example of political hypocrisy. The Propaganda and Information Department of the Portuguese CP Central Committee labelled as ridiculous the endeavors by the government to present to the countries of the West as being exemplary the pernicious line followed by the politicians of the center-right. The progressive press contrasts the successes of French diplomacy with the failures of the foreign policy of the Portuguese center-right government, which is blindly marching in Washington's wake. As far as Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes is concerned, he considers the convening of a world conference to examine ways of overcoming the present international tensions as an important proposal. This was put forward at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries. According to the president, dialogue is the surest way to peace. We only hope that the president's views might influence his country's foreign policy.

CPSU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP

LD061736 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1302 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (TASS)--The CPSU Central Committee has sent condolences to the Italian Communist Party leadership in connection with the death of Giorgio Amendola, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party and prominent personality in the Italian workers' movement, who made a considerable contribution to the development of relations between the Italian Communist Party and the CPSU and between the Italian and Soviet peoples.

TASS REPORTS IRANIAN BASE USED FOR STRIKES INTO AFGHANISTAN

LD161508 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 16, TASS--The imperialist forces and regional reaction, interested in exaggerating the "Afghan question" they themselves invented, have been lately doing their utmost to draw Iran into the implementation of their dangerous plans. It is indicated here that these attempts are directed at opening a kind of "second-front" against revolutionary Afghanistan, at using the Iranian territory for sending to Afghanistan bandit units to conduct acts of sabotage and subversion.

According to reports reaching from Pakistan, certain circles of the Iranian leadership, unfortunately, express the desire to play up the organizers of the anti-Afghan campaign jeopardising, thus, traditionally good-neighbourly relations between Iran and Afghanistan. A suspicious activity of the so-called leaders of the "Afghan emigration" who cover their bandit essence by Islamic slogans has been reported in Iran. Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh recently spoke about a possibility of providing Iranian territory for terrorist training camps, in other words, for creation of new seats of aggression against Afghanistan. The Pakistani newspaper MUSLIM reports that the Iranian leadership proposed to the leaders of the counterrevolutionary rabble from the so-called "Islamic alliance for the liberation of Afghanistan" to hold a conference in Tehran late in June. According to the newspaper, the aim of that assembly will be to coordinate plans on intensifying subversive activities against Afghanistan and undertake an attempt to form a united front of Afghan counterrevolution. According to information which is at the disposal of the Pakistani press, Qotbzadeh is directly involved in this. The newspaper Pakistan TIMES recently reported that during his stay in Oslo, Qotbzadeh met with China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua and discussed questions of stepping up actions of the counterrevolutionary forces against Afghanistan.

It is indicated in the political circles of the Afghan capital that such actions of a part of the Iranian leadership fully correspond to the aggressive aims of the United States and its Chinese allies who are seeking to split the countries of the region so as to impose on them imperialist domination. The attempts to involve Iran in the anti-Afghan activity are taking place against the background of frequent reports about the activization of the pro-shah elements in the country, including in the army, who enjoy covert and overt support from the West, primarily from the United States. Using direct military threats from outside and encouraging counterrevolution inside the country, Washington is seeking to liquidate the Iranian revolution, to deprive it of anti-imperialist content and place it at the service of its selfish interests. That is why it is strange to hear statements of some Iranian officials that tension in American-Iranian relations, caused by the White House's aggressive policy vis-a-vis that country, is allegedly declining. Such statements are being made at a time when the memory of the Iranian people still keeps the recent events near Tabas where the fragments of American planes and helicopters tell of the aggressive hegemonistic essence of the U.S. policy with regard to Iran.

The peoples of the region, including the Iranian people, can give an effective rebuff to the U.S. encorachments on their independence on the condition of the unity of action. Any attempts to impose on the countries of the region artificially created and exaggerated "problems" and "questions" are directed at diverting them from this principal task. The same is true with regard to the imperialist plans of involving Iran into adventures against neighbouring and peaceful Afghanistan.

KRUTIKHIN VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION FACING IRANIAN PARLIAMENT

LD131547 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 3

[TASS-attributed M. Krutikhin article under the rubric "Following the Event; Facts and Commentary": "Iran After the Elections"]

[Text] The republic's first parliament--the National Consultative Assembly--has begun work in Tehran in a ceremonial atmosphere. About 240 deputies elected as a result of the general elections constitute Iran's supreme legislative organ. These are fewer than envisaged in the Constitution since voting was not held in a number of places because of military operations being conducted there and unrest among the national minorities, mainly in the regions populated by the Kurds.

The parliament is entrusted with the solution of the most important tasks facing present-day Iran. The deputies--mainly representatives of the Muslim clergy and the Islamic Republican Party--have to approve general guidelines for the country's development in the economic, political, social and cultural spheres and concretize steps to stabilize the situation. Goal number one is the formation of a permanent government headed by a prime minister.

The oath taken by the parliamentary deputies in the hall of the former shah's senate was a notable landmark in Iran's history. It was as though it completed the long transition, spanning a year and a half, from the monarchic to republican system. The creation of the new regime's organizational structure is complete. Over this period the provisional authorities--the cabinet of ministers and the Islamic Revolutionary Council appointed by the leader of the Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni--carried out several basic measures: the referendums on the determination of the state system and the adoption of the Constitutional Council of Experts, the president, which Abolhasan Bani-Sadr became, and, finally, parliament.

At the same time the provisional organs of power did not succeed in adopting any important measures to radically restructure Iranian society or eliminate the socioeconomic causes which gave rise to the mighty wave of the nationwide anti-shah movement and the fall of the Pahlavi dynasty's despotic pro-American regime. There are about 3 million unemployed in the country and if you take into account the fact that most enterprises are working below capacity, you can add to this number another whole army of working people suffering from hidden unemployment. There are also other serious problems: the monstrous rise in prices (they rose by 70-120 percent in one year), the shortage of housing and transport, the enormous size of the lumpen proletariat and almost 4 million drug addicts.

To these difficulties is added the difficult situation in the economy. The abnormal one-sided development of industry during the shah's rule led to a situation where now the income part of the Iranian budget is made up mainly of accounts in foreign banks and not of output which has been produced and sold. The economic boycott of the young republic by the Capitalist world has almost paralyzed national industry, which is extremely dependent on foreign supplies of raw materials and individual components, spare parts and specialist technical skills. Iran is now living on the income from oil exports, althought production has fallen six fold in comparison with prerevolutionary years. It is precisely these resources which are used to subsidize the prices of essential goods; they also pay the wages of workers categorized as employed at enterprises which are lying idle or unprofitable.

There are a considerable number of political problems in Iran. There is unrest in the provinces. In the Kurdish regions, for example, where the population is not relinquishing its demands for national autonomy, the government has had to initiate real military operations. [paragraph continues]

Gangs sent into Iranian territory by the imperialist secret services, are perpetrating subversive acts against oil pipelines and transport arteries and are provoking the population to antigovernment acts. Counterrevolution has not laid down its arms and is now gathering forces with the help of the regimes in Egypt, Israel, and a number of other countries under the "tutelage" of the United States.

The situation is also complicated by the presence in Iran of a tremendous number of rival political organizations and parties with the most diverse doctrines. The normalization of the situation and the unification of the political forces into a single anti-imperialist front is being hindered both by extreme rightwing reactionary elements and small but noisy groups of Maoists. They would like to return Iran once again to an alliance with Pakistan--an old partner in the aggressive CENTO bloc--the monarchi regimes of the Arabian Peninsula and, in the final analysis, the United States.

However the main danger to Iran remains the threat of interference in its affairs by American imperialism. In a message to the international conference which has opened in Tehran to investigate aggressive U.S. actions against Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni called the landing of armed U.S. troops on the territory of independent Iran an unpardonable crime. However, as is known, President Carter is again threatening Iran with an armed invasion and the concentration of American forces in the Persian Gulf zone is continuing.

The first republican parliament has to work in just such a complex and unsettled atmosphere. And the next few months will be a test of its ability to meet the expectations and hopes of the country's working people--those people who raised the banner of insurrection against such a mighty stronghold of imperialism as was the shah's regime.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN HOSTAGE SITUATION

Qotbzadeh on Hostages

LD122026 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 12, TASS--Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, currently on a visit here, said that the hostages' problem could be easily and quickly resolved should an international commission be set up to investigate the crimes against the Iranian people committed by the shah and the American administration which supported him. He said that this possibility is obstructed by the United States. Qotbzadeh has reaffirmed Iran's demand for the extradition of the shah and strongly condemned the U.S. Government which, in his words, is directly responsible for the shah's crimes.

Release Conditional

LD151738 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 15, TASS--The United States intensifies the campaign of rude pressure on Iran and uses the tactics of wide-ranging blackmail--from economic boycott intimidation by military force.

The United States President Carter, addressing representatives of the American Jewish press associated, stated that his administration makes insistent efforts in application of economic sanctions against Iran, sanctions which will be applied until Iran releases the hostages. As is known, the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are detained because part of them are charged with espionage against Iran, and their release is made dependent by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on fully just demands which are well known in Washington, and first of all the extradition of the shah and an end to overt interference in the affairs of that country.

Khalkhali on Hostage Trial

LD151739 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 15, TASS--S. Khalkhali, a prominent religious figure of Iran, in an interview with the newspaper Tehran TIMES, pointed out that the U.S. hostages are held in Iran through the fault of the United States and not through the fault of Iran, since the USA does not intend to change its policy with regard to Iran.

He said that during the investigation the Iranians learned the truth about the hostages and established that some of the hostages are spies which maintained contacts with some Iranians. Their involvement in the unrest among national minorities was also proved. S. Khalkhali emphasized that the hostages guilty of espionage should undoubtedly appear before law-court.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEW WITH BEIRUT PAPER CITED

LD151740 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 15, TASS--"Land should belong to peoples that live on it," A. Bani-Sadr, president of Iran, stated in an interview with the newspaper AS-SAFIR. "Proceeding from this," he emphasized, "we strive to secure that all the peoples of the Persian Gulf area cooperate between themselves in the cause of upholding their independence and in repulsing the danger from the West.

Touching upon the internal situation in Iran, A. Bani-Sadr recognized that the country is faced with big difficulties of economic, military and social character. Many of them are explained by the hard legacy of the shah's regime and others by the subversive activities of U.S. imperialism. "Thus," the president pointed out, "after the triumph of the Iranian revolution, the USA tries to undermine the country's economy at all costs. However, Iran's economic position began to improve as a result of the measures taken."

Bani-Sadr also pointed out that the problem of the U.S. hostages will be solved only by the Iranian parliament.

IRANIAN POLITICAL SCENE 'AGGRAVATED' BY UNIVERSITY CLOSURES

LD161214 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 16, TASS--All universities and other higher educational establishments of Iran are closed for an indefinite time within the framework of the Islamic cultural revolution, as of June 7. Students have been told that they will be sent for agricultural work. The closing of the higher educational establishments is the cause of serious discontent of students. Part of the Iranian leadership, with President Bani-Sadr at the head, were against the decision to close higher educational establishments.

This decision, taken within the framework of the current cultural revolution, has noticeably aggravated the political situation in the country.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION IN MOSCOW

'Dynamic' Development of Ties

LD161504 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 16, TASS--The ninth session of the bilateral Soviet-Iranian Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation will open here tomorrow to examine the present state and discuss prospects of business relations in many fields.

It is expected that the Iranian delegation will be headed by Minister for Economy and Finances Reza Salimi.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation is dynamically developing in the field of energetics, ferrous metallurgy and water management. Specialists from both countries are jointly working on several industrial projects, the largest being the Esfahan iron and steel works whose productivity now exceeds 500,000 tons of steel a year. The second stage of the plant is being built which will make it possible to increase steel production up to 1.9 millions tons.

Power engineering has become an important area of cooperation. The Soviet Union is rendering assistance in building Iran's largest thermal power plant Ramin. The first generating set of 315,000 kw is already working. Another unit is to be put into operation in the autumn this year. Preparations have been started for building a thermal power plant, Esfahan, with a capacity of 800,000 kw.

Both countries have built a hydro-engineering complex on the border river Arkas which makes it possible to irrigate about 120,000 hectares of land in the USSR and Iran. A design of another facility on the Araks is being worked out.

The commission will also discuss questions of trade. Soviet-Iranian trade relations are developing on a basis of mutual benefit. It is expected that in 1976-80 the volume of trade between the two countries will grow by 80 percent against the previous five-year period. The Soviet Union exports to Iran machines, equipment and chemicals. Iran delivers to the Soviet Union lead and zinc ores, farm produce and consumer goods.

Iranian Delegation Arrives

LD161715 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 16, TASS--An Iranian Government delegation arrived in the Soviet capital today to attend the 9th meeting of the Standing Soviet-Iranian Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation. This will be the commission's first meeting after the anti-monarchic, anti-imperialist revolution in Iran and the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iranian delegation is headed by the Minister of Economy and Finance Reza Salimi.

DESCRIPTION OF ISRAEL AS 'ONLY DEMOCRACY' 'MOCKERY'

LD140848 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 13, TASS--The words of U.S. President Jimmy Carter from the message to the committee to draft the election platform of the Democratic Party that Israel is the "only democracy" in the Middle East are a mockery of the very notion of democracy, note commentators in the Lebanese capital.

Under the guise of "democracy" and "defence of moral values of the free world" Israeli leaders try to conceal the man-hating Zionist policy of international brigandage, disregard for elementary human rights, the ideas of racism, chauvinism and hegemonism thriving [words indistinct]. The United States which supports Tel Aviv, as it is clear from the President's words, takes under protection the most unseemly deeds of the ruling Zionist top line-up.

In the international arena Israel has firmly been labeled as aggressor.

Bandit military actions against Egypt after the 1952 revolution in that country, the tripartite aggression of 1956 in which Tel Aviv actively participated, the perfidious attack on Egypt, Syria and Jordan in 1967 which led to the seizure of vast Arab lands, that have not been so far released, violations of sovereign (?Arab) territories, integrity of Lebanon, the actual (?occupation) of part of its territory--all this points to the expansionist principles of Israel's foreign policy.

It is the fact that no other state in the world can compare with Israel for discussions and condemnations at the United Nations Organization of its aggressive actions against neighbouring Arab states.

American administrations did not express a single time though a word of rebuke to the Israeli authorities for the violations of human rights, which the White House claims to champion. Representatives of the Arab minority in Israel are, in the opinion of Tel Aviv, low-grade people, deprived, as compared with the Jewish population of Israel, of basic human rights. The affairs are still (?worse) with the population of the captured Arab lands. Unwarranted arrests, overcrowded prisons, brutal tortures of inmates, terror against Palestinians--this is the lot of the residents of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The testimony of such man-hating practices enabled the United Nations Organization to bracket Zionism with racism.

Behind the screen of "democracy" and "democratic institutions" in Israel is the power of the most extremist circles of Zionism which seek to prevent the exercise of the right of a whole people, the Palestinians, to self-determination and the right to have a state of their own, which seek to broaden Israel's frontiers through insolent territorial seizures, development of the occupied lands, to strike a blow on the national liberation movement of Arab peoples, and to impose upon them imperialist-Zionist control with the help of military force. These aims fully accord with the plans of U.S. imperialism to preserve the notorious American "interests" in the Middle East. Exactly therefore, the White House is ready to give and gives all-round support to the expansionist course of Israel--"the only democracy" in the Middle East.

EGYPTIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS OCCUR NEAR LIBYAN BORDER

LD170846 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 17, TASS--Large-scale movements of Egyptian troops to the area near the Egyptian-Libyan frontier have begun, dispatches coming in here report. This action was taken on an order from the military command of the Arab Republic of Egypt and follows the proclamation of a state of emergency in that region by the Egyptian Government.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONFIRMS USE OF U.S. SQUADRON

LD170854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Hasan 'Ali has confirmed the ARE leadership's agreement to deploy a squadron of U.S. Air Force fighter planes at the Egyptian airport Cairo (?West). In his words, the squadron will be there only for 3 months with a view to raising the level of training of Egyptian pilots on Phantoms and the combat use of these aircraft. However, as observers note, this step is in essence a prelude to the formation of a U.S. military base on Egyptian territory.

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY, SULTAN QABUS

LD131252 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 13, TASS--Leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, spoke at a meeting devoted to the tenth anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. military bases from Libyan's territory. He sharply criticized the Middle East policy of the United States which is striving to widen and increase its influence and domination in the Middle East, an important strategic area of the world. Condemning the creation of U.S. military bases in Egypt, Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the United States military presence in that country is a threat to security and independence of Libya and all other states of the Middle East. He pointed out in this connection that it is necessary to take resolute measures against the As-Sadat regime.

Al-Qadhdhafi also said that thousands of supporters of the deposed shah of Iran who declare against the Iranian revolution are now gathering in Egypt's territory.

The Libyan leader condemned resolutely the continued intrigues of U.S. imperialism in the Persian Gulf area, as well as the anti-Arab policy of Sultan Qabus who signed an agreement on the granting of Oman's territory to the United States for deployment of military bases. By his traitorous actions, Qabus violated the charter of the League of Arab States and decisions of the Arab summit conference, Al-Qadhdhafi said. Al-Qadhdhafi demanded Oman's expulsion from the League of Arab States and the imposing of economic sanctions on the puppet Qabus regime. Qabus enabled the United States to penetrate such an important strategic area of the world as the Persian Gulf area and this creates the danger of outbreaks of international conflicts there. The Libyan leader called for all-out strengthening of the People's Liberation Front of Oman and for the rendering of complete support to the front in the struggle against the venal Qabus regime.

Al-Qadhdhafi condemned Israel's continued provocations against Lebanon and arbitrariness with regard to the Arab people of Palestine. He called in this connection for all-out assistance to the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and to the Palestinian resistance movement opposing Israel and Lebanese separatists.

PRESS HAILS LIBYAN 'GOOD EXAMPLE' ON EVACUATION DAY

LD160919 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 June Morning Edition carries on page 4, under the headline "Important Stage of Struggle," a 500-word V. Sergeyev article on the events leading up to 11 June 1970 in Libya when "the last American soldier left Libyan soil and the Libyan flag was raised over the former American Air Force Base of Wheelus Field." Sergeyev notes that "the struggle to eliminate foreign bases began back under the monarchy" but was successful only after the takeover by "the Revolution Command Council headed by M. al-Qadhdhafi." Sergeyev hails the Libyan delegation's "firm and uncompromising" stance at the talks on bases, describing it as the "Guarantee of success." He concludes:

"Although 10 years have passed since then, this victory of the Libyan people has not lost its significance even today. In the present complex international situation aggressive forces of world imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, are declaring whole regions of the world to be zones of their 'vital interests' and are seeking new opportunities to build up their military presence in the Near and Middle East. That is why the courageous stance of Libya, which resolutely opposed foreign military bases on its territory, is a good example to peoples struggling to thwart imperialism's aggressive plans and for peace, national sovereignty and progress."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Takeover

LD161049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 3

[V. Vinogradov Article under the rubric "Libya: Pursuing an Independent Course": "A Commentator's Diary"]

[Text] Today the Libyan people celebrate an important date--the day of the evacuation 10 years ago, on 11 June 1970, when the last foreign soldier left the country's territory and when the Libyan state flag was hoisted above the former Wheelus Field U.S. Air Base.

The removal of the foreign military presence (there were U.S. and British bases in the country) was an important step toward firmly establishing Libya's national independence after a group of army officers, with the support of a broad cross section of the population, overthrew the corrupt monarchist regime in September 1969.

After ending the foreign military presence the Libyan Government took steps to ensure the country's economic independence. The extraction of oil--Libya's chief national resource--was taken under control. The property of a number of imperialist oil monopolies was nationalized. The state sector now accounts for more than three-fourths of all oil extracted in Libya.

Major and positive changes have taken place in Libyan life in the years of the progressive regime's existence. The increasing income from oil has made it possible to accelerate the rate of economic progress. The government is making considerable efforts to develop the nation's industry and agriculture. Peasants who had little or no land and who were given land are uniting to form cooperatives. They are given state aid in the form of equipment, seed and fertilizer. Free schooling and a free medical service have been introduced and a guaranteed wage level has been fixed.

Libya is helped to fulfil many of the tasks it faces in the economic sphere by its cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. In the international arena Libya pursues an active anti-imperialist course and speaks out decisively against neocolonialism and racism. It takes a firm and principled stance on the question of the Near East, in the forefront of the pan-Arab struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli agression. This political line on Libya's part is viciously attacked by imperialist and Zionist circles which do not jib at direct attempts to weaken or even eliminate the young republic. I need only remind you of the clashes provoked by those circles in the summer of 1977 on the Libyan-Egyptian border.

The Libyan people are fully determined to defend the gains of the revolution against any external encroachments and to build a new Libya. Soviet people wish them success and victory on this glorious path.

SYRIA'S MINISTER KHADDAM COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD162335 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus, June 16, TASS--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syria's foreign minister, made a statement on his country's foreign policy to a session of the People's Council (parliament) of the Syrian Arab Republic.

He said that "U.S. imperialism is trying to use the Afghan events to divert the Arab countries' attention from the Palestinian problem and from a real threat emanating from Zionism, to intimidate them by a mythical 'Soviet threat', to make the Islamic countries follow the U.S. lead, to set them against the Soviet Union--the main bulwark of all the developing countries, and thus to weaken the Arab front. The United States is also trying to break the isolation of the As-Sadat regime and to facilitate the pursuit of the anti-Arab Camp David course."

"Considering these aims of the U.S. imperialism," 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam went on to say, "we refused to participate in the January meeting of countries members of the Organization of Islamic Conference and described the campaign unleashed in connection with the Afghan events as an attempt to draw us into a confrontation with our friends and thus to weaken the Arabs' resistance to Camp Daivd." Syria's policy, in the words of the minister, will at the coming stage aim at consolidating the trend of steadfastness and confrontation in the Arab world, strengthening the forces of the Arabs.

The Syrian minister pointed out the attempts now being made by different sides with a view to making the Palestinians give up their struggle against the Camp David accords, reminding in this connection Syria's position with regard to the Middle East declaration of the West-European Nine, which he described as a "new edition of Camp David."

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam spoke out for a further consolidation of Syria's relations with the forces of emancipation and progress, with the USSR and other socialist countries in the interests of consolidating the anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist front. Syria will also make its contribution to consolidating the non-alignment movement on an anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist foundation.

PDRY POLITICAL CHIEF VISITS, MEETS YEPISHEV

LD161319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] A delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Armed Forces headed by Capt Husain 'Ali Hasan, deputy chief of the Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union from 1 through 8 June at the invitation of the Defense Ministry and Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of interest to both sides.

During their stay in the Soviet Union the PDRY guests visited military units and military training establishments and familiarized themselves with the servicemen's training and life and the organization of party political and mass cultural work in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall and viewed the monuments to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory and the sights of Moscow and Riga.

On 8 June the delegation left for home.

MOSCOW ARABIC INTERVIEWS VISITING ISLAMIC DELEGATION HEAD

LD151752 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The delegation of religious officials from Jordan and the occupied West Bank has ended its visit to the USSR. Our correspondent has interviewed the delegation's leader Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sayih. Here is what Shaykh al-Sayih had to say about the settlement of the Middle East conflict:

[Begin Al-Sayih recording] As Muslims and as Arabs, we rely on our Muslim brothers everywhere. We also rely on our friends in the world who love peace and are anxious to see security and justice prevail throughout this world and who want to save the world from the evils of wars and aggressions.

Undoubtedly, in pursuing our cause, we support those who support us and bolster those who bolster us, and we antagonize those who seek to antagonize us.

The United States provides our enemy Israel with all kinds of support and disregards the rights of the Arabs. Hence, the Arab nation considers the United States its most bitter enemy--indeed, it considers it to be the real enemy which antagonizes the Arab and Islamic nations and which prevents the establishment of a true peace. In taking this attitude toward the United States, the Arab nation considers the USSR to be a friend which grants us support in our stand. The USSR supports the Arab nation's cause in all the international fields and supports the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people, and supports also the friendly Arab states.

We rely on God, on the Arab nation and on our friends headed by the USSR of whom we ask and request further support so that the Arab nation will achieve its objectives. The aggression will be destroyed. The banners of peace will flutter over this world. The Arab nation will retrieve its rights and return to holy Jerusalem hoisting the banners of right, peace and security. And a check will be put to the arrogance, aggression and allegations of the Zionist enemy--allegations which the United States supports. We pray to God Almighty to grant us success and help us to achieve our objectives: the ending of the injustices suffered by Palestine and the Palestinians, the Arab and Islamic nations, which suffer from the existence of Israel and its arrogance. All of them feel they are facing an aggression over which they will triumph in the end. Right, God willing, will eventually triumph. [end recording]

ANGOLAN MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET AID TO LIBERATION GROUPS

LD161440 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Luanda, June 16, TASS--The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have been rendering the main assistance to the national-liberation movements, which cannot be said of the United States and other Western powers." This has been stated here by Angola's Minister of Foreign Relations Paulo Jorge in an interview to the Brazilian journalists, who accompanied Brazil's Minister of External Relations Saraiva Guerreiro during his visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

The U.S. CIA has always counteracted the just struggle of the peoples for their liberation by maintaining reactionary and puppet regimes, he said.

The Angolan foreign minister denounced the American military presence in South Korea and at the Guantanamo Military Base in Cuba. He declared for an end to the unlawful occupation of Namibia's territory by troops of the racist Republic of South Africa and for the earliest settlement of the Namibian problem in accorance with the U.N. resolutions.

The minister pointed to the great significance of Cuba's disinterested internationalist aid in solution of the tasks of Angola's national reconstruction. This assistance is particularly felt in such spheres as construction, fishing, public health and education. Cubans helped us repel an external aggression, the minister stressed.

Touching upon the results of the recent extraordinary plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Workers' Party, the Angolan foreign minister has said that the plenary meeting took the decision to reorganise the state apparatus with a view of ensuring its more precise and smooth operation. Great attention was paid to the development of the national economy on a planned basis. Our country, the minister said, has chosen the socialist path of development. Therefore, centralised planning and management of the economy is an objective necessity.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES ANGOLAN PARTY LEADERS

LD162259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 June, TASS--Today Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met Henrique Santos, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Party of Labor and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Alfonso Van Dunen, MPLA Party of Labor secretary, who have arrived in the USSR.

At the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding, there was an exchange of opinions of questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA Party of Labor and on certain international problems.

ALLEGATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN DESIGNS ON SOMALIA DENOUNCED

LD162244 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 16, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Korochantsev writes:

Western propaganda has lately started a provocative fuss over a so-called communist menance to Somalia which comes from Ethiopia. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, for example, recently reported, with a vague reference to Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi, that the Soviet Union had allegedly sent to Ethiopia some modern helicopters to be used against Somalians. Other Western media expressed themselves along the same lines.

The aim of that propaganda stir is obvious. It seeks to justify the dangerous acts by true aggressors and lay the fault at somebody else's door.

The aggravated situation in the Horn of Africa was caused by Pentagon plans to make Somalia a stronghold of its [word indistinct] in that part of the world. By threatening peace and stability in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean area and trying to undermine progressive forces in the region, Washington is artfully playing up differences between Somalia and neighbouring countries.

It is noteworthy that a worse situation on the Ethiopian-Somalian border coincided with U.S.-Somalian talks which started four months ago on the use of Somalian military bases and port facilities by U.S. Armed Forces for "facilitating" their operations in the Near and Middle East.

By encouraging Somalian leaders to engage in a new confrontation with Ethiopia, Washington is assuming a heavy responsibility because that is, in fact, an insidious form of reviving colonialism on African soil, a thinly veiled attempt to fan up a territory conflict in Africa by setting a precedent fraught with perilous consequences. [passage indistinct]

ARGENTINA'S VIDELA REFUSES TO BACK PRC ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD160833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 June TASS--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla, during his official visit to the PRC which has just ended, refused to sign a joint political document proposed by Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, containing anti-Soviet attacks, the newspaper CLARIN writes. The refusal was due to the fact, it stresses, that "Argentina's position does not coincide with China's position on certain questions, above all on the question of the Soviet Union."

Argentina's refusal to sign the joint Chinese-Argentine document, a radio RIVADAVIA correspondent reports from Beijing, "reflects disagreements in assessing international events, in particular attitudes toward the USSR."

As CLARIN notes, Argentina adheres firmly to a position of "not permitting attacks against third countries." That is why Videla did not support Hua Guofeng's speech at an official banquet, which was distinguished by its "anti-Soviet tone" and abounded in flagrant attacks on the Soviet Union.

According to the newspaper conviction, the Chinese, as a rule, ask their guests to make anti-Soviet statements. They did not succeed in obtaining this from the Argentine representatives.

Argentina's refusal to join the anti-Soviet campaign aroused evident dissatisfaction among the Chinese leadership. As the local press notes, there was a "perceptible cooling" in Beijing's attitude toward the Argentine guests in the last days of their stay in the PRC.

Commenting on Videla's refusal to sign the joint Chinese-Argentine document, CLARIN stresses that Argentina has "defended to the end the independence of its position in the foreign policy sphere" and rejected Beijing's anti-Soviet attacks.

EL SALVADOR OPPOSITIONIST TELLS OF INTERVENTION PLANS

LD120729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent L. Kostanyan report: "Danger of Intervention"]

[Text] Mexico, 8 June--The United States is seeking to prevent the Salvadoran people from becoming the masters of their own destiny, freeing themselves from the power of the reactionary junta and establishing a democratic government, your PRAVDA correspondent was told in Mexico by (Rafael Menkhivar), a representative of the progressive Salvadoran opposition and former rector of the capital's university. He noted in particular that U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs is becoming increasingly widespread with every passing day. U.S. ruling circles, convinced of the futility of their attempts to save the corrupt regime, are preparing intervention with the participation of Guatemala and Honduras.

These two countries' regular armies, he noted, are being urgently supplied with U.S. military equipment. In Guatemala the military base near the cities of Jalapa and Jutiapa is the stronghold of aggression. Detachments of mercenaries are being formed in estates belonging to Guatemalan and Honduran landowners and bordering on Salvadoran territory. Declass elements including National Guard soldiers and officers who have fled from Nicaragua are gathering in them.

In addition, (R. Menkhivar) pointed out, the United States is involving in the implementation of its plans to suppress the national liberation and democratic movement in Central America those countries of the "southern cone" where extremely reactionary regimes remain--primarily the Chilean military junta.

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MEETS 6 JUNE

Appointments Confirmed

LD131143 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 7 June 80 p 1

[Text] On 6 June 1980 a routine Armenian CP Central Committee plenum took place.

The plenum discussed the question "On Measures To Eliminate the Consequences of Natural Disasters and To Ensure Fulfillment of the Republic's Plans for Economic and Social Development for 1980 and in the 10th 5-Year Plan."

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, gave a report.

Taking part in discussions on the report were Comrade Kh.L. Mandalyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Leninskiy Raykom; Comrade D.A. Arutyuntan, first secretary of the Armenian Leninakan Gorkom; Comrade G.A. Oganyan, first secretary of the Armenian Kirovak Gorkom; Comrade A.M. Zakaryan, tractor driver from the Araratskiy Rayon Avshar Village Kolkhoz; Comrade A.B. Grigoryan, drill operator from the Zangezurskiy copper and molybdenum combine; Comrade L.G. Saakyan, chairman of the Armenian Trade Union Council; Comrade G.V. Tadzhumanyan, Armenian SSR minister of agriculture; Comrade M.L. Mkrtchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Akhuryanskiy Raykom; Comrade S.V. Arakelyan, Armenian SSR minister of the food industry; Comrade B.D. Grigoryan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Oktembryanskiy Raykom; Comrade A.A. Gevorkyan, Armenian SSR minister of light industry; Comrade G.A. Tadevosyan, Armenian SSR minister of rural construction; Comrade E.A. Petrosyan, director of an enterprise.

The Central Committee plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum also discussed the question "On Progress of Fulfillment of the Armenian CP Central Committee April (1977) Plenum Resolution 'On the Work of the Republic's Party Organizations for Admission to Party Membership and Education of CPSU Candidate Members in the Light of the Demands of the 25th CPSU Congress.'"

Comrade G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a report.

Taking part in the discussions were Comrade A.P. Melkonyan, first secretary of the Armenian 26 Commissars Raykom; Comrade G.B. Barikyan, first secretary of the Armenian Abovyanskiy Raykom; Comrade V.A. Turyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee; Comrade M.A. Karapetyan, secretary of the Leninakan Cotton Textile Production Association Party Committee.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered the concluding address at the plenum.

The plenum confirmed Comrade S.S. Avetisyan as chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Culture Department and Comrade M.S. Minasbekyan as chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Transport and Communications Department.

With this the plenum ended.

Comrade N.P. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee executive, took part in the work of the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum.

Demirchyan Report

LD161457 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 8 June 1980 carries on pages 1-3 a 12,000-word abbreviated version of the report "On Measures To Eliminate the Consequences of Natural Disasters and Ensure the Fulfillment of the Republic's 1980 Economic and Social Development Plans and the 10th 5-Year Plan," delivered by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, at the 6 June Armenian CP Central Committee plenum. Demirchyan describes the damage caused to the republic's agriculture by "unprecedented heavy snowfall and a severe cold snap, and the winds in mid-April, which hit almost all the republic's territory." Despite this, he notes that the Armenian party and government leadership have decided that the "task of ensuring absolute fulfillment of the 5-year targets for the development of all sectors of the republic's national economy," set by last December's Armenian CP Central Committee plenum, "can and must remain in force." Demirchyan goes on to detail measures aimed at achieving this target and criticizes shortcomings in various areas of the republic's economy.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON RELIGIOUS SUBVERSION

LD121203 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 8 June carries on page 5 a 1,700-word V. Konik article on the smuggling into the USSR of religious propaganda and on the West's use of religion against the "countries of communism." Konik lists a number of outwardly religious "centers" whose real mission is "subversion", and describes the methods that these "centers" use to infiltrate the USSR. Dealing in particular with the Stockholm-based "Slav Mission," Konik cites Finnish reports of CIA involvement in the financing of this organization. Konik concludes with the assertion that the "imperialist states'" aim is to undermine socialism from "within."

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS AT KREMLIN

LD170140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Orders and medals of the USSR were awarded to a group of comrades in the Kremlin today.

Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented orders of Lenin and gold hammer and sickle medals of hero of socialist labor to:

Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply; Orudzhev, minister of the gas industry; and (Sitovich), head of the department of the Moscow Kuybyshev Construction Engineering Institute, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Academician (Borovit Romanov); Demchenko, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Makeyev, second secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; (Nachalin) head of the department of the CPSU Central Committee; Sapozhnikov, deputy minister of power engineering and electrification; and Academician Fedorov received orders of Lenin.

Orders of the October Revolution, labor red banner and friendship of peoples were also presented.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, Comrade Kuznetsov warmly and cordially congratulated those receiving awards and wished them good health and new successes in their work.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ACTIVITY AT ATOMMASH WORKS OUTLINED

LD161405 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Summary] The first atomic reactor will be made at the Atommash works 6 months ahead of schedule. Eighteen months ago, our commentator recalls, the first complex was handed over for use at Atommash. It had a capacity of 3 million kw for atomic power stations. The first stage, with a capacity of 4 million kw, is now operational here. So, one can say that construction of Atommash is progressing satisfactorily. The commissioning of the works will make it possible to speed up considerably the tasks set by the 25th party congress; to develop the atomic power industry at an accelerated pace.

You will probably know comrades, that energy construction workers who had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee at the beginning of the month have drawn up important measures concerning the task. The main emphasis is to be on the development of the atomic power industry primarily in the USSR's European sector, where large energy-intersive plants are concentrated. It is planned that at the end of the next 5-year plan the increase in the capacities of the country's atomic power stations will be almost double the figure in the current 5-year plan.

It is thought that the Kalinin AES, Zaporozhskaya AES, Khmelnitskaya AES, Rostov AES, Balakovo AES and others will generate the first current.

Such an ambitious program cannot be solved without the creation of modern reactor equipment. That is why it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the Atommash works for the development of the atomic power industry. It also plays an important role in the international division of labor, particularly within the CEMA framework. Atomic reactors produced there will strengthen the energy potential of the CEMA countries, which have commenced the implementation of the long-term targeted program of cooperation in the field of energy, fuel and raw materials. This program provides, in particular, for the construction of atomic power stations on the territory of CEMA countries with a total capacity of 37 million kw.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

LD131603 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 7 June 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "Everyday Attention to Working People's Demands," an 8,000-word unatrributed report on the 6 June Moscow Gorkom plenum which incorporates a 6,000-word account of the speech at the plenum by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom. After describing ways in which Muscovites' working, living and leisure conditions have been improved, Grishin details some of the "considerable number of shortcomings and unresolved questions" that still remain in this area.

MASHEROV GIVES MINSK ECONOMIC AKTIV REPORT

LD131402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Summary] A meeting of the party economic aktiv was held in Minsk today to discuss measures in implementing the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the successful fulfillment of plans of capital building and production of industrial products in the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

"A report was made by Masherov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee."

KIRILENKO TOURS KAMA TRUCK COMPLEX; SECOND STAGE DISCUSSED

LD162026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Tataria on 13-16 June. At the Kama heavy truck complex in Naberezhnyye Chelny he met officials of the association and leaders of construction and assembly organization of the automobile complex and the commissioning of its second stage were discussed.

Comrade Kirilendo showed an interest in the work of the collectives of the association and construction organizations to improve the utilization of existing capacities and to fulfil the targets for the construction of housing and sociocultural amenities. He visited the construction site of an electric transport equipment works and a hydropower station, and also the Vesenniy state farm.

In Nizhnekamsk he familiarized himself with production at the petrochemical combine and the tire works.

A meeting of the party-economic aktiv was held today in Naberezhnyye Chelny at which Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko made a speech. He noted the great successes of the working people of the town in setting up in Tataria a major automobile complex, and stressed that with the 5-year plan drawing to a close, a greater effort and performance is required.

Questions were raised relating to the need for strengthening by every means organization and discipline, making fuller use of reserves for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets, raising the efficiency and quality of work, and economizing on metals and all forms of energy in light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the directions of Comrade Brezhnev.

The participants in the aktiv unanimously supported the patriotic initiative of the front-ranking teams which have called upon construction workers to complete construction of the second stage of the automobile plant by the opening day of the 26th CPSU Congress.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KARATAU AKTIVS MEETING

AU151818 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] While actively participating in socialist competition in honor of the Kazakh SSR and communist party 60th anniversary, the laborers of Dzhambulskaya Oblast industry, construction and agriculture are seeking to further raise the efficiency of production and the quality of work and to successfully implement the plans and pledges for the final year and the 5-year period as a whole.

This was noted at an oblast party aktivs meeting held in Karatau with the participation of obkom bureau members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of industrial, transport and procurement organizations, projects, farms, oblast organizations, and secretaries of basic party organizations.

Bekturganov, Dzhambulskiy Obkom first secretary, reported on the progress made by the oblast in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 14th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, warmly received by those present, delivered a speech at the meeting. In light of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, he emphasized, party organizations, leaders and specialists at enterprises and construction organizations, must still do a great deal, particularly to develop the Karatau-Ozhambul territorial production complex. For this purpose it is necessary to assess the achievements in a more critical manner, to make better use of additional reserves to raise labor productivity, to insure that new facilities are put into operation in time, to use metal, fuel and raw materials in a thrifty manner and to more energetically keep struggling collectives up to the front-rankers' mark. It is necessary to raise the level of organizational and political activity and primarily at the decisive sectors of production, to more widely spread the valuable experiences of winners in competitions and innovators and to encourage initiatives by all means useful. It is also important to speed up the construction of houses, cultural and consumer service facilities. The construction of projects to be commissioned in the 5-year period, houses, schools, clubs and hospitals must be under constant control. At the same time it is necessary to prepare without any delay enterprises and projects for work under winter conditions. Effective measures must be taken to eliminate violations of labor and technological discipline and of regulations for industrial sanitation, labor safety and environmental protection.

Comrade Kunayen particularly tackled problems concerning the organization of effective control over implementation of adopted decisions. In connection with this it is necessary to invigorate people's control organs and the corresponding services, ministries and departments, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol organizations and media must further improve the communist education of the working people and primarily of youths. More pains should be taken to improve its ideological effectiveness, to improve its concreteness and business like properties. Leninist style must be strictly observed in all work. Letters from the working people must always be treated attentively and audiences for the citizens must be well organized.

Dealing with agricultural tasks, Comrade Kunayev emphasized that it was important to harvest in time and well, to procure a sufficient amount of various kinds of fodder, to take constant pains to increase the number and productivity of animals and to prepare stockbreeding complexes and farms for the winter season. The utmost should be done to successfully fulfill plans and socialist pledges to increase production and grain, meat and other farm and animal produce deliveries to the state.

It is urgent to increase output, to observe the varieties set and to improve the quality of consumer goods. For that purpose it is necessary to compensate before the end of the year for the ommissions incurred in their manufacture, primarily in such branches as the food, meat and dairy industries. Measures must be taken to further improve cultural, consumer, health and trade services. Party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations in their activity must strive to give a worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 60th anniversary of the republic and of the Kazakh Communist Party.

The party aktivs meeting guaranteed that the oblast's farmers would successfully carry out the harvest, would greatly overfullfill socialist pledges for the sale of grain and other farm produce to the state and would provide a reliable stock of fodder. The collectives of industrial enterprises and projects will do their utmost to fulfill the plans for 1980 and for the entire 3-year period.

While in the oblast, Comrade Kunayev visited enterprises for the mining and processing of phosphorus ore, including the (Tadzhen) ore mining enterprise and the Zhanatas quarry, where he inspected new equipment and met miners.

In Karatay and Zhanatas he visited the Ogonek Young Pioneers Camp and the vocational-technical school, inquired about urban construction, services, the construction of children's establishments, cultural institutions, trade and consumer service facilities.

Comrade Kunayev visited Sarysuskiy, Loguvskoy and Sverdlovskiy rayons. There he inspected ear crops, sugar beets and cornfields, spoke to machine operators, familiarized himself with their working and living conditions. While in the rayon center, Baykadam, he inquired about rural construction and visited trade enterprises. In the fields of the Baykadamskiy, the Kommunar, the Kalinin, the Algadash and the Podgornenskiy sovkhozes he familiarized himself with crop tending, with the state of combines and other harvest machines. At the Lugovskoy horse breeding farm he spoke to socialist labor hero (Bukadiyev), senior sheperd ranking among the oblast's best in obtaining lambs from 100 ewes, and to his wife, hero mother (Bukadiyeva).

In conversations with workers, kolkhoz peasants, farm managers and specialists, party and soviet workers Comrade Kunayev emphasized the importance of making maximal use of every opportunity to carry out the harvest in the most suitable time and without losses, to procure a sufficient amount of fodder and to increase the sales of farm produce to the state.

On the oblast tour Comrade Kunayev was accompanied by Bekturganov, obkom first secretary, and (Abkhadiyev), oblispolkom chairman.

BRIEFS

PEPSI-COLA ENTERPRISE IN KIEV--An enterprise for the production of a soft beverage, Pepsi-Cola, built in agreement with the American firm Pepsi-Cola Incorporated and with the participation of other firms, has been put into operation in the Ukraine's capital city. Its planned production capacity totals 2 million hectoliters a year. The first bottles filled with the beverage came off the conveyor belt on 10 June. The opening ceremony at the new enterprise was addressed by Sanov, Ukrainian Minister of the Food Industry, and Zgurskiy, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 80 AU]

FRESHWATER FISHING PLANS--An interbranch scientific and practical conference on the foodstuffs base in Siberia and the Far East. which was recently held in Vladivostok, devoted much attention to developing commerical fresh water fishing in Siberia and the Far East. Aleksandr Yefimovich Smolyakov, member of the collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, said that opportunities for increasing catches and production of freshwater fish are very great in Siberia and the Far East. The region has more than 16 million hectares of lakes and the length of its fish-bearing rivers totals 180,000 kilometers, but the region's fishing industry has been catching less than 100,000 tons of fish a year, much below its potential. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period, it is planned to establish fishing enterprises on lakes covering some 400,000 hectares, including 250,000 in Siberia and the Far East. Fishing organizations and fishing kolkhozes in Siberia and the Far East have been conducting extensive work in reproducing fish. Some 9 billion eggs and 8.3 million young fish of the whitefish species have been released in the region's fresh water reservoirs during the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year-Plan. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 6 Jun 80 SK]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16 JUNE

LD170632 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Haymaking is underway in the Altayskiy and Khabarovskiy krays. The Altay has decided to procure 280,000 tons of vitam grasses for this winter, which is a record. (0000 GMT)

A review of the condition of winter wheat seedlings has started at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine. The plants are developing well throughout. Now that the grain is earing, particular attention is being devoted in all areas to liquid top-dressing of seedlings, one of the most effective methods of raising quality of grain. In the last year of the 5-year plan, farmers in 12 oblasts have resolved to increase sale to the state of strong wheat by almost three times and valuable wheat by two times, compared with the average indices obtained over the last 4 years. (0200 GMT)

The northern limit of haycutting has reached the nonchernozem zone. Cutting is in progress in Penzenskaya, Tambovskaya and Kurskaya oblasts. More is being sown this year on reclaimed land: On several hundred thousand hectares, second crops are being sown on irrigated soil. Over 5,000 special laboratories are involved in quality checks. Measures are planned to provide material incentives to machine operators to improve the quality of feed procured. (0200 GMT)

Wheat and barley being reaped in Uzbekistan, where a record yield of 3 million tons is planned planned. (0500 GMT)

All farms in Ryazanskaya Oblast have begun mass haymaking. They intend to procure more than 4.5 million tons of feed for the winter. (0500 GMT)

Grain fields of the virgin lands have turned green. Specialists reckon that summer crops are growing normally practically everywhere. There were rains here at the end of May and the start of June, adding to the existing amounts of moisture. This makes it possible to hope that grain crops will be able to withstand the usual July draught here. However, something else gives rise to concern: The oblast's farms have, without justification, fallen behind with machinery overhaul. The situation in southern regions, ones that will be the first to commence harvesting operations, is the worst. For instance: In the Tengiz region, out of every 10 combines, a mere 3 have been overhauled. In Kurgaldzhinskiy Rayon, just over a half have been overhauled. In the oblast as a whole, the readiness of the combines is considerably lower than last year. In some farms machinery is not just being overhauled slowly but badly as well. In the (Vishnevskiy) sovkhoz specialists from the oblast agricultural directorate have checked 16 overhauled combines: Half of them have turned out to have major defects. In the Vyacheslavskiy sovkhoz the situation was even worse: All checked combines have turned out to have serious faults. Only 40 percent of reapers in the oblast have so far undergone overhaul. For instance, the (imeni 18 let Kazakhstana) kolkhoz has 45 reapers: Only 1 is ready for the fields. The oblast headquarters in charge of harvest preparations has examined all these facts, and others, too. Measures have been drawn up to eliminate shortcomings. (1100 GMT)

Altay: Aerial spraying of wheat, grain crops, corn and sugar beets is under way to combat weeds. (1100 GMT)

Ryazanskaya Oblast: Haymaking has begun here. More than 1 million hectares are to be done. (1100 GMT)

Brestskaya Oblast: Harvesting of perennial grasses is in progress here. (1100 GMT)

Newly harvested grain has been delivered to elevators in Chimkentskaya Oblast. The grain received is of good quality, experts think. Chimkentskaya Oblast has a good grain crop and has to harvest from more than 500,000 hectares in a short time. (1300 GMT)

WORK PROGRESS ON GRAIN, BEET, COTTON FIELDS

LD131545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "Summer in the Fields"]

[Excerpts] Summer has taken over the relay baton from spring. The first stage of the struggle for the harvest is completed, in the main. The latest USSR Central Statistical Administration report states that by 9 June the farmers had sown spring crops over 144.9 million hectares, or 99.7 percent of plan. The farms of northern Kazakhstan, the Urals and Omskaya and other oblasts have carried out the grain sowing in good time. In a number of parts of the country potato planting and the sowing of buckwheat, soybeans and hemp are not yet completed. It is now important to adopt every measure to ensure the speediest completion of this work.

The cultivation of sowings is now in the foreground in the labor calendar. As in the tense days of spring, success depends on the machine operators' skill and their ability to use machinery to a high degree of efficiency.

This approach to the task is expected of the beet growers today. The more timely the assistance to the sowings is, the more significant the root crop harvests will be.

The beet growers of Kharkovskaya Oblast know the value of time. Making up for time lost because of the late spring, they are striving to pack the daily schedule as full as possible. The machine operators are now engaged in optimizing the crop density. This has been carried out over almost all the sowings.

However, this work is being carried out significantly later than the optimum time by many farms in the Central-Chernozem, which accounts for more than one-half of all the sugar beet areas of the RSFSR. Thus in Voronezhskaya Oblast only 2 percent of the plantations had been cultivated by the beginning of June. Yet by the same date in Belgorodskaya Oblast workers had put nearly 40 percent of the sowings in good order. This gain in time was achieved by means of flexibly reassigning machinery to important work, making maximum use of the daylight hours and servicing machines skillfully. That cannot be said of the Voronezhskaya Oblast sovkhozes and kolkhozes, where breakdowns of units are frequently due to poor preparation, and two-shift work has not been organized everywhere. The facts indicate that the leaders and specialists on many farms are still not really concerned with the state of affairs on the plantations.

It is important to adopt serious measures to ensure more efficient work in a number of other places too. This applies particularly to farms which for a number of reasons were forced to carry out sowing tasks in June and where the cultivation of shoots was postponed to a later date.

June is a time of intensive work on the cotton plantations. Irrigation, and also the rain which has fallen in many regions, has caused the soil to become severely compacted and a crust has formed. That is why intensive interrow hoeing is taking place in the cotton growing republics. Mineral fertilizers are being applied to the soil. In Uzbekistan they have already applied top-dressing to the plants in all areas and have begun the second application of fertilizers. [paragraph continues]

The top-dressing of shoots is also being carried out for the second time by the masters of plantations in Azerbaijan and Kirgizia. In Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia the first application of fertilizers was not completed by the beginning of June in part of the area.

By the beginning of June the farms of the Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia and Latvia had prepared 91-97 percent of grain combines. And in the country as a whole 79 percent of them had been repaired, which is slightly higher than last year's level. However, repairs are being dragged out in some places. Thus in Volgogradskya Oblast only 78 percent of combines are ready and waiting. The farmers are being let down by enterprises of the oblast association for the supply of production equipment for agriculture: Many of them are not fulfilling targets for the repair of harvesting combines.

SOWING PROGRESS, CURRENT TASKS OF FARMERS VIEWED

LD161249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ivashchenko agricultural review: "On the Country's Fields"]

[Excerpts] In the RSFSR as of 9 June sowing of spring crops had virtually been completed. Wheat occupied a greater area than planned--21,993,000 hectares. Corn has been sown on 9,580,000 hectares.

As for the Ukraine, Moldavia, Belorussia, the Baltic republics and almost the entire European part of the RSFSR, here the crops are being tended extensively. Fertilizers are being applied from the air and by the ground-based method, and interrow cultivation of corn, sunflower, sugar beet, soybeans and vegetables is being carried out.

As is well known, the grain growers of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Don, Stavropolskiy Kray, the Kuban, Volga region, Kazakhstan and Siberia are setting themselves the difficult task of producing not simply grain but grain from strong and durum wheats year after year.

To obtain a high-quality harvest it is necessary not only to sow crops according to the best predecessor crops, cultivate the soil well and sow without delay but also to feed the plants adequately and promptly in the spring and summer. Unfortunately there is as yet no possibility of providing adequate fertilizers for all wheat fields. That means thrifty use must be made now of what is available.

While in April and May fieldwork was considerably behind and compared with last year because of the cold weather, the discrepancy in the crop development is gradually being reduced. However, we must be prepared for the spring barley and winter wheat crops to ripen simultaneously, as specialists believe they will. And that means that there will be no "barley rehearsal" before the head-on offensive is launched to harvest the big wheat crop, and these crops will have to be cut simultaneously!

That is why heightened demands are made with respect to the readiness of harvesting equipment, transportation, threshing floors and elevator facilities--all elements of the enormous complex of the 1980 harvest. It is not ruled out that on one and the same tract of land the tall winter crops may lodge, while on a neighboring tract the barley may be short. Therefore it is necessary even now to make fully ready the attachment for harvesting short, lodged grain crops.

The heavy rainfall in spring and the first days of summer could not fail to make the weeds grow rapidly. There were added cares in the struggle against the "green conflagration." But this rain also encourages the graingpower and the hope of a good harvest, although this is still in the future and will require a great effort.

But what is unbelievable is the wonderful grass literally from the Caspian and the Black Sea to the Baltic. A rare gift of nature, and there is an opportunity to provide every livestock unit at every farm without exception with a substantial stock. It would be simply unforgivable to fail to accept this gift, to fail to wage a struggle for feed in the same way as the struggle for grain. Everything is there for success, and a serious test of maturity must be passed.

AGRONOMIST URGES PREPARATION OF HARVESTING EQUIPMENT

LD141930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Summary] The country is getting ready for the harvest. Our commentator, the honored RSFSR agronomist, Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov says that in spite of the fact that, compared to last year, fieldwork is behind due to cold weather in April and May, the arrival of good weather everywhere is steadily closing the gap in crop development. But one important factor should be taken into account. According to specialists, winter wheat and summer barley will ripen simultaneously in a number of areas. This means that harvesting of crops will also have to take place simultaneously. It is also possible that there will be situations where the wheat has been flattened in one field and the barley stunted in another. This is why all harvesting equipment should be readied now.

TASS COMMENTATOR EVALUATES SOVIET POULTRY SECTOR

LD161528 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 16, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Konstantinov writes:

Soviet poultry production, which develops on the basis of large state enterprises and industrial-type organizations, has approached the summer season of 1980 with a record high stock of all species of poultry. 1,400 farms in the state system (they now account for 83 per cent of marketable eggs and 90 percent of marketable poultry meat) will supply to the trade network and the market not less than 22,500 million eggs in the first six months over 1980. This is almost a rise of a thousand million eggs over the corresponding period last year.

22,500 million eggs--is this much or little? You should judge for yourself. Deliveries in the whole of 1965 amounted to 10,500 million and in 1970--18,100 million eggs. Already now one can confidently assert that this year plan for the poultry production and purchases will not only be fulfilled, but overfulfilled.

Soviet specialists have successfully resolved the questions of construction of the world's largest automatized poultry farms, tested the system of reproduction of high-production stock, feeding and upkeep of poultry. Production is rapidly on the rise. In 1966-1979 egg production in the Soviet Union increased from 29,000 million to 65,000 million, a rise of 54.6 per cent. The production of poultry meat also increased 54.6 per cent over this period.

The average egg production of hens increased over the same 14 years from 158 to 214 eggs, or by 35 per cent. The fodder consumption per 1,000 eggs reduced over the period 50 per cent, and labour outlay more than 80 per cent.

The efforts and the means are now concentrated on an accelerated development of the meat poultry basis. Hundreds of large mechanized poultry farms to grow meat chicken--broilers, ducks, turkey-cocks, geese and other species of meat poultry have already been put into operation or are under constuction. Separate enterprises and organizations will grow up to 25 million and more broilers a year.

Broadly used at poultry enterprises of the Soviet Union are the latest accomplishments of science and technology in selection, the technology of poultry upkeeping and feeding.

Cooperation in meat poultry production has been broadly developed lately between poultry farms, cooperative and state farms in the Soviet Union.

Countryside residents in their individual farms grow a large quantity of poultry for their own needs. They are assisted by the state which gives them young stock and special fodder.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) poultry meat production in the USSR is planned to grow 40 per cent, and in state farms--70 per cent.

GORBACHEV PRESENT AT GRAIN GROWERS CONFERENCE

LD122142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] An all-union conference of grain growers is taking place in Krasnodar. It was opened this morning by Comrade Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The aim of the conference is to work out the main ways of safeguarding the timely gathering in of the harvest and the procurement of agricultural products and introducing progressive technology and methods of organization of harvesting work. Reports were read by the first secretaries of the party committees of Krasnodarskiy Kray, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and Tselinogradskaya Oblast. They shared the rich experiences accumulated in three of the country's major grain-growing areas and plans for the rapid gathering in of the harvest and obtaining high-quality agricultural produce.

GORBACHEV VISITS FARMS IN KRASNODARSKIY KRAY

LD140108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Summary] "Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Krasnodar in connection with the all-union preharvest conference, has visited the fields and farms in many parts of the kray, the rice plantations of the Krasnodar water reservoir and an exhibition of agricultural machines. He talked with specialists from kolkhozes and rayon leaders and expressed an interest in the experiences gathered in cultivating and harvesting agricultural crops using progressive technology. He also discussed the reserves for a further raising of harvest yields, the socioeconomic development of the farms, the political and organizational work of rural party organizations aimed at [word indistinct], the timely gathering in of the harvest and the fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the sale to the state of grain and other produce, as a worthy ushering in of the 26th CPSU Congress." Nuriyev and Medunov accompanied him.